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Led by Woman Freed From Jail

Diverse Saigon Crowd Stages Rare Event: Anti-Thieu Rally

By Thomas W. Lippman

SAIGON, Oct. 5 (AP).—An anti-government political rally, was improvised tonight in the cramped lobby of the Continental Palace Hotel.

By the standard of the chaotic 1960s, it was an orderly and low-key affair, with predictable remarks addressed to a mostly predictable audience. It was significant not so much because of its content or cast but because no such public gathering had been seen here since martial law was imposed during the military crisis of May, 1972.

Although this meeting was unauthorized, the restraint of the police was notable. There were no arrests.

The meeting drew perhaps 200 persons, including pacifist Buddhist monks, a few opposition legislators and other politicians, a score of plainclothes police agents posing as reporters and photographers, plus streetwalkers and hustlers from the hotel's tawdry terrace bar. The participants mingled quietly for an hour, listening politely to the talk, and then dispersed.

Guest of Honor
The event had been planned as a reception and cocktail party in honor of Mrs. Ngo Ba Thanh, a pacifist lawyer who was released two weeks ago after spending a demonstration against the one-man presidential election of 1971. Mrs. Thanh is proclaiming herself the leader of the so-called third force, the neutralist element that supports neither the Thieu government nor the Viet Cong and has pleaded a vigorous public campaign for an end to the war and for national reconciliation. This was the campaign's kickoff, described by parliament-

tary deputy Ho Ngoc Nhuan as "a test" of the government's response.

The meeting's sponsor, an opposition deputy named Mrs. Kieu Mong Thu, refused to apply for the permit that martial law requires for such a gathering.

Since the sponsor had no permit, the management of the hotel canceled the party.

Mrs. Thanh and Mrs. Thu then positioned themselves on the steps of the lobby and greeted arriving guests, who soon filled the lobby.

"We did not ask for a permit because we don't need one," Mrs. Thanh said. "The Paris agreement recognized the third force as an equal force to the Thieu government, so we don't have to ask them for permission."

Address to Gathering
Mrs. Thanh, 42, apparently having shaken off the effects of her imprisonment, released of Saigon's political prisoners and the return of the country's exiles. She denounced President Thieu for "leaving behind past enemies."

It is far from clear that there really is a large neutralist force that can influence Vietnam's political life, or that Mrs. Thanh is the person who can organize it. But at the moment, at least, she is the only person taking the risk of promoting these ideas in public. She has gained attention by that fact alone.



NO PICTURES PLEASE—Angry Cambodian officer trying to stop cameraman from photographing group of government troops who walked away from their front line positions along Highway 4, some 35 miles southwest of Phnom Penh, last Tuesday. The soldiers claimed that they had not been paid recently and had not received enough food.

Saigon Army Moves to Retake Highlands Base Held by Reds

SAIGON, Oct. 5 (AP).—Several thousand South Vietnamese troops are moving through the Central Highlands to retake a government Ranger base that North Vietnamese forces overran last month, military sources said today.

The sources said no major contact had been made with Communist forces since the drive on Le Minh base got under way Wednesday. The force reportedly is backed by air and artillery support.

The Saigon command made no official announcement of the operation.

The base, located on a plateau 23 miles west of the provincial capital of Pleiku, fell to North Vietnamese troops using tanks and heavy artillery Sept. 22. Most of the garrison of 293 Rangers—half of them Montagnard tribesmen—and some of the soldiers' families are listed as missing.

South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu said Monday that the attack on Le Minh was a first move by the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong toward renewing full hostilities in the country.

Assault Near Saigon
In other action, the Saigon command said government infantry and militia troops fought off an assault 40 miles northwest of Saigon near the district town of Tay Ninh, killing 14 attackers.

No government casualties were reported in the four-hour battle, which occurred just a few miles from where a government battalion suffered 46 killed, 124 wounded and 81 missing last weekend. It was the worst beating South Vietnamese troops have taken since the Jan. 28 cease-fire.

The command also said a total of 15 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong soldiers were killed in two battles about 13 miles southwest of Kontum City and 14 miles southwest of Pleiku. Government losses were placed at two killed and 13 wounded.

In Cambodia, a bomb exploded in a market next to the Pochentong Airport, two miles from downtown Phnom Penh. The

UN Challenge For S. Africa

(Continued from Page 1)
has avoided such a move until the annual session was practically over and the question of credentials unimportant.

The activities of the African countries dominated the Assembly yesterday, as they often do. While the issue of South Africa was pending, President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaïre drew sustained applause when he announced in a speech to the assembly that his country was breaking diplomatic relations with Israel.

President Mobutu described Israel as "a friendly nation" and Egypt as "a brother," adding that "between a friend and a brother, the choice is clear."

President Mobutu also called on the "rich countries" to forgive the debts owed them by African nations afflicted with drought.

The president acknowledged that Zaïre needed economic aid from wealthier nations but noted that Africa had the "riches of calm and quiet" and that "billionaires leave their Cadillac" to travel to poorer nations to walk barefoot. "Does this mean," he said, "that you have to be rich to live like a poor African?"

Israelis Massing In Golan Heights, Arab Press Says

BEIRUT, Oct. 5 (UPI).—Syria's state-controlled press and guerrilla sources in Lebanon today played up fears of an imminent Israeli attack, based on a reported buildup of Israeli troops on the borders.

The reports of the Israeli buildup, said to be concentrated mainly in the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights, which also border Syria and Lebanon, have appeared in the Beirut press intermittently during the last few weeks.

Israel today denied the reports, Reuters reported. Meanwhile, Syria followed the lead of Egypt and restored diplomatic relations yesterday with Jordan, Radio Damascus said.

Rome Alert
ROME, Oct. 5 (NYT).—Security measures at airports and some foreign embassies were tightened today following reports of an ultimatum to Italy from Arab guerrilla organizations.

According to local newspapers, Arab extremists warned Italian authorities they were risking serious reprisals unless they freed a guerrilla leader in prison near here.

The man was identified as Gabriel Khouri, 30, said to be one of the chiefs of the Black September guerrilla organization.

Kissinger Favors Rhodesia Boycott

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger today formally pledged his support for congressional efforts to reimpose a ban on Rhodesian chrome imports because, he said, violations of the ban were harmful to U.S. interests abroad.

Mr. Kissinger said the administration strongly backs efforts to repeal an amendment, which permits imports of Rhodesian chrome in violation of a United Nations embargo on Rhodesian exports.

The UN Security Council voted, with U.S. backing, in 1968 to impose economic sanctions on Rhodesia whose white minority regime unilaterally declared the country independent of Britain in 1965. But Congress voted in 1971 to exempt chrome, a strategic metal, from the ban.

Russia to Put SST on Siberia Service in '74

IRUMI, Japan, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union's supersonic Tu-144 airliner will go into commercial operation next year, probably between Moscow and the Siberian city of Khabarovsk, Boris Kharchenko, president of the Soviet aviation export organization Aviaexport, said today at the opening of an air show here.

This will mean that the commercial debut of the Tu-144 suffered no setback when a prototype crashed at the Paris air show last June.

At that time, Soviet authorities said that the Soviet SST would go into operation in mid-1973, at the same time as the Anglo-French supersonic airliner, the Concorde.

Soviet Policemen Rough Up, Detain 2 American Newsmen

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Oct. 5 (NYT).—Two American newsmen were reportedly assaulted today by plainclothes officers as they photographed a brief protest demonstration by Soviet Jews outside the Soviet Ministry of Interior.

Five Jews were immediately arrested. The correspondents, Christopher Ogden and Gordon Josciloff, both of United Press International, were roughed up and detained along with John Shaw, a British-born correspondent for Time magazine. The three newsmen were held briefly at the ministry and then released.

It was the second incident during the last two weeks in which American reporters were detained by Soviet authorities for photographing demonstrations of Jews seeking exit permits to emigrate to Israel.

Two weeks ago an Associated Press correspondent was held for 90 minutes at the Communist party Central Committee headquarters. His film was confiscated.

The incidents suggest the extreme sensitivity of Soviet authorities to publication abroad of pictures of Jewish demonstra-

By Richard Homan

VIENNA, Oct. 5 (WFP).—While nobody would accuse Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of playing politics in his decision to limit his country's assistance to Jews emigrating from the Soviet Union, he is already beginning to enjoy the benefits of what has turned out here to be an immensely popular move.

Austrians have reacted so favorably to the decision that opposition politicians have backed away from their initial criticism, fearful that they would be giving Mr. Kreisky a potent campaign weapon for provincial elections scheduled for Oct. 31.

A week after the decision that Mr. Kreisky said his government took "with a heavy heart," virtually all opposition to it inside Austria has vanished.

In his few public appearances this week, Mr. Kreisky has been rousing cheers. Messages favor his decision, according to officials. A poll of 1,788 eligible Austrian voters by a West German public opinion sampling firm showed that 79 percent support his decision and only 9 percent thought it was wrong.

Self-Confident Again
Mr. Kreisky, who was cautious, drawn and tense during the first days after the kidnapping drama, is once again jovial and self-confident enough to remark to a group of Jewish students who picked him up that he would not give in to the demands of "anyone from the President of the United States on down."

While Mr. Kreisky has argued that party politics played no part in his decision to end government assistance to the emigration of Soviet Jews and to close Schoenau Castle, their transit camp in Austria, it is evident that political considerations have influenced the government's approach to the problem.

The Oct. 21 elections are for the state parliament in Upper Austria, the third largest of Austria's nine provinces, and the Vienna City Council. In provincial elections in the last two years, Mr. Kreisky's Socialist party has slipped significantly, although holding to a slim plurality in most areas. Last

Opposition Drops Criticism

Kreisky Decision Popular in Austria



Bruno Kreisky

spring, Vienna's mayor resigned after a referendum to the heavily Socialist city showed wide discontent with the Socialist government.

Austrian views on the affair range from a simple wish to avoid violence to a growing resentment

Kreisky Says Jewish Agency Failed to Operate Discreetly

(Continued from Page 1)
—not only by the Israeli government—that as a Jew he should not have obtained the release of three Soviet Jews held as hostages, offering to close the transit camp.

"I have never used the word 'Jew' as much as I have in the last few days," Mr. Kreisky said. "I close aside to the channeler warned journalists before the news conference not to turn it into a 'Nuremberg tribunal'—interrogation of Mr. Kreisky because of the chancellor's great sensitivity on the relationship between his Jewish background and his actions as chief of the Austrian government."

"I am not for racism," Mr. Kreisky said, "and I refuse also Jewish racism... my home country is Austria and not other country."

Transit Started in 1960
Austria became a way station for Eastern European Jews on their trip to Israel in 1960, Mr. Kreisky recalled. The Jewish Agency set up its transit camp in Schoenau Castle, south of Vienna, a few years later.

The movement of Soviet Jews began in 1968, he said. Three thousand passed through Austria that year, 13,000 in 1971 and 31,000 in 1972.

Mr. Kreisky said that in the future, he would insist that the emigrating Soviet Jews pass on through Austria as quickly as possible, although he refused to say how this might be organized, of the grounds that "I am not a travel agent."

But he said that in the future he would permit those Soviet Jews who decide they want to go to the United States instead of Israel to remain here until they could make the necessary arrangements.

Official sources have reported in the past that the Jewish Agency uses its position here to insure that all Soviet Jews arriving in Austria go on to Israel whether they want to or not. "This is very important," Mr. Kreisky said in touching on this point. "If people want to go to America, for instance, and in the past they have, then nobody should stop them from doing that."

Mr. Kreisky said he would be

that nations that have played a direct role in the emigration of 154,000 Jews from Communist lands in the postwar decade would lecture the nation that did. Mr. Kreisky has said repeatedly this week that Schoenau Castle remains open. Austria could become "a secondary theater of the Middle East war."

Although open anti-Semitism is hard to find in Austria, there is also a wide range of sentiment here for Jews or the problems. Mr. Kreisky, who was born a Jew but professes a religion, told a cheering crowd of workers at Austria's largest plant Wednesday that he pointed out to Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir, when she came to urge him to reverse his decision, that "Austria and Israel are two different worlds."

The people understand in Mr. Kreisky told one newsman this week, as the report of Soviet release of Jews and the congratulatory calls poured in. "You wouldn't believe how people have called me and me I'd done the right thing. 'The world is aroused.' It calmed down again."

Kreisky Says Jewish Agency Failed to Operate Discreetly

prepared to accept International Red Cross jurisdiction over transit camp if it were offered. But the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration was not acceptable, he said.

'Eagles' Deny Ultimatum
BEIRUT, Oct. 5 (AP).—Palestinian guerrilla group, sponsor for the Vienna mapping the 'Eagles of Palestine Revolution' today sued a communist in the Lebanese newspaper Al Maw'na denying responsibility yesterday's ultimatum threatening to attack Soviet embassies abroad unless Moscow Jewish emigration to Israel. "It called the ultimatum 'forgery aimed at casting doubt about the close friendly cooperation between the Arab Union and nationalist forces the Arab world.'"

In another development, Syria strongly condemned Soviet Union for allowing Syrian Jews to leave. It said "emigrants will replace the peaceful of aggression in Israel." A condemnation appeal Al Ba'ath, the official organ Syria's ruling Ba'ath Socialist party.

Attacks in New York
NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP).—Building formerly used by Austrian mission to the U.N. was pelted with stones and an office occupied by Soviet airline Aeroflot was set with paint in protest, night.

Nearly 100 members of Jewish Defense League in eggs and debris at an eight-story brick building on Sixth Street, thinking the attacking the Austrian mission to the U.N. A brass ball of identified the building and lights were burning. But police said the Austrian mission had moved six months ago.

2 Cuban Fishing Boats Reportedly Attacked

MIAMI, Oct. 5 (AP).—Cuban fishing boats have attacked south of the Bahamas and the crewmen are missing, Havana radio reported today, number of crewmen was given.

One of the vessels was hit when discovered yesterday afternoon and the other was missing communications equipment and appeared to be missing, broadcast monitored in Miami.

A note from the Cuban Press Institute said the attacks mounted by counter-revolutionaries operating from U.S. territory.

WEATHER

	°C	°F	Cloud
ALABAMA	20	68	Cloudy
ALASKA	11	52	Fair
ARIZONA	26	79	Fair
ARKANSAS	19	66	Fair
CALIFORNIA	20	68	Cloudy
CONNECTICUT	17	63	Fair
DELAWARE	19	66	Fair
FLORIDA	21	69	Fair
GEORGIA	21	69	Fair
ILLINOIS	18	64	Fair
INDIANA	18	64	Fair
IOWA	18	64	Fair
KANSAS	20	68	Fair
KENTUCKY	18	64	Fair
LOUISIANA	20	68	Fair
MAINE	18	64	Fair
MARYLAND	18	64	Fair
MASSACHUSETTS	18	64	Fair
MICHIGAN	18	64	Fair
MINNESOTA	18	64	Fair
MISSISSIPPI	20	68	Fair
MISSOURI	18	64	Fair
MONTANA	18	64	Fair
NEBRASKA	18	64	Fair
NEVADA	20	68	Fair
NEW HAMPSHIRE	18	64	Fair
NEW JERSEY	18	64	Fair
NEW MEXICO	20	68	Fair
NEW YORK	18	64	Fair
NORTH CAROLINA	20	68	Fair
NORTH DAKOTA	18	64	Fair
OHIO	18	64	Fair
OKLAHOMA	20	68	Fair
OREGON	18	64	Fair
PENNSYLVANIA	18	64	Fair
RHODE ISLAND	18	64	Fair
SOUTH CAROLINA	20	68	Fair
SOUTH DAKOTA	18	64	Fair
TENNESSEE	20	68	Fair
TEXAS	20	68	Fair
UTAH	18	64	Fair
VERMONT	18	64	Fair
VIRGINIA	20	68	Fair
WASHINGTON	18	64	Fair
WEST VIRGINIA	18	64	Fair
WISCONSIN	18	64	Fair
WYOMING	18	64	Fair

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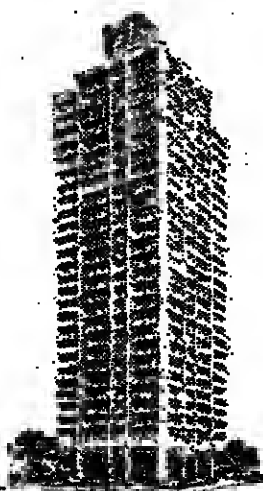
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Programs of 'Peace' Studies Proliferate on U.S. Campuses

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—An increasing number of college students are replacing the protest of the Vietnam War with the study of peace. The study of peace is replacing the protest of the Vietnam War. The study of peace is replacing the protest of the Vietnam War.

Many see peace studies as part of a growing worldwide concern that has developed during the last few decades.

The peace studies programs are part of a global, political and social movement. The bright, idealistic, pragmatic minds are coalescing. We may be at a moment in history where it's possible to abolish war," said Saul Mendelsohn, director of the World Order Models Project, an effort by teams of researchers around the globe to find better ways to live.

How does one study peace? Courses vary greatly in subject matter, but most start with the premise that war is not inevitable and that practical solutions can and must be found.

"The nature of the liberal arts program has been that war is an acceptable means of conflict resolution. It's become a predominant myth in society," Charles Appel, a 30-year-old senior at Manhattan College, said. "But you've got to teach that nonviolent resolution is the best way to solve problems."

The peace sciences approach is also interdisciplinary. One course may include math, history, government and psychology—in a rounded technique of problem-solving.

In the past, sociology, economics, each had its own place in the approach. We felt the problem of world conflict requires a full attack," said Walter Isard, chairman of the Peace Science Department at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia.

Professors also stress that courses take a rigorous, unemotional look at world problems, and that facts and understanding—not rhetoric—are their tools.

Courses range from the University of Colorado's "sociological analysis of revolution" to Harvard College's "history and theory of nonviolence."



Police recovering the body of a man stoned and stabbed to death by Boston youths.

Woman Burned; Man Stoned, Stabbed 2 Killings, Racial Incidents Heighten Tensions in Boston

BOSTON, Oct. 5 (NYT)—A white man was stoned and stabbed to death by a crowd of black youths yesterday afternoon as he fished near a predominant black city housing project, according to police.

The slaying occurred two days after a young white woman, Mrs. Evelyn Wagner, was burned to death by a crowd of black youths forced her to douse herself with gasoline, then set her afire, police said. She died later in a hospital.

The two slayings were part of a series of recent incidents that have increased racial tension here.

Police said that Ludovico L. Barba, 65, died after being assaulted by a band of stoning youths as he fished on rocks off Columbia Point, near a housing project where there has been considerable violence.

A medical examiner said today that Mr. Barba died of stab wounds in the back. The official said Mr. Barba also had suffered head injuries that could have been caused by blows from stones, the Associated Press reported.

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The 'Right' to Commit Suicide Stirs Debate in San Francisco

By Lacey Fosburgh

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5 (NYT)—Much of this city's population is engaged this fall in a macabre kind of controversy—debating whether a man has the right to commit suicide.

San Francisco has the highest suicide rate of any city in the country. It also has the Golden Gate Bridge, which is generally referred to as the No. 1 spot in the world for suicidal leaps. The bridge has been the site of 499 known suicides to date.

This fall, however, the whole question of suicide has acquired a rare topicality and more than a touch of controversy.

This is because the independent board of directors that controls operation of the 36-year-old bridge has announced tentative plans to erect a \$1-million suicide prevention barrier, an eight-foot-high iron fence, in place of the existing 3 1/2-foot one.

Existing Deterrents

The responsibility for preventing suicides has rested with the 36-man staff that operates the bridge. Assisted by television cameras mounted on the towers to scan pedestrians at all times and by three police cars constantly patrolling the bridge, they have stopped 1,440 persons from jumping in the last 10 years.

The possibility that a citizen's freedom to jump might be curtailed to the extent of being totally denied has led to a battle between the so-called "humanitarians" and the so-called "civil libertarians" with the latter saying that people should have the right to commit suicide.

Even as all this was taking place, the 497th, 498th and 499th persons jumped off the bridge and now the city is daily expecting the 500th. "The whole thing is like Hank Aaron's home run," said local columnist Herb Caen, who favors the proposed barrier while his newspaper, the San Francisco Chronicle, does not.

So intense is interest in No. 500 that for several days the television stations positioned camera crews on the bridge in a round-the-clock wait.

The debate about the barrier has divided the city into two camps with segments of the local news media lined up on both sides. Supporters include most well-known area politicians, especially those who are up for reelection, plus medical associations and religious groups.

They maintain, as city Supervisor Peter Tamaros, put it, "even if we save one life, it's worth the cost."

'Mystical Lure'

Dr. Richard Seiden, a university psychologist, said that the bridge has some kind of "mystical attraction" for the anguished and depressed. He asserted that this lure is so powerful that it draws people who would otherwise survive their impulses to commit suicide.

His studies indicate, he added, that only 4 percent of the 1,440 prevented from jumping went on to commit suicide elsewhere.

Opponents of the new barrier include about 75 percent of the people who have written the bridge authority and many of the local artists, writers, architects



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Church Council In U.S. Set to Elect Woman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—The National Council of Churches is about to name a woman to its top administrative position.

Claire Randall, a New York ecumenical church leader and a theologian of the Women's Liberation Movement, is the choice of a special search committee to be the new general secretary of the National Council.

Formal action on the nomination will come later this month at a meeting in New York of the National Council's governing board. Church officials are not aware of any significant opposition.

Mrs. Cynthia Wedel, a Washington, D.C., Episcopalian, was elected president of the National Council in 1968.

Congress Urged By Liberties Unit To Oust Nixon

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—The American Civil Liberties Union urged Congress yesterday to begin impeachment proceedings against President Nixon, based on grounds "affecting civil liberties."

It was the first time in the 53-year history of the organization that its board of directors has voted a resolution seeking a president's impeachment. "Virtually every administration has violated civil liberties," said Arch Neier, ACLU executive director, "but this administration has been more consistent, more blatant in its violations."

Mr. Neier said that 65 members of the 65-member ACLU board met on Sunday and voted "overwhelmingly" in favor of the resolution, which the organization has transmitted to every member of the House of Representatives.

Nixon Veto Seen On War Powers

MIAMI, Oct. 5 (NYT)—The White House indicated today that President Nixon would veto a compromise bill limiting the power of the president to wage undeclared war without congressional approval.

Gerald L. Warren, the President's spokesman, said the measure would receive "very careful study when it arrives at the White House." But he pointed out that Mr. Nixon had sent a telegram to Gerald R. Ford, the House minority leader, in June asserting that such a measure would be "dangerous and unconstitutional restrictions" on presidential authority.

The measure was approved by a Senate-House conference committee yesterday and is expected to be ratified by both houses early next week. Under the compromise, the president would be required to end his commitment of U.S. armed forces to foreign combat within 60 days unless Congress authorized the action, approved a declaration of war or was unable to meet because of an armed attack on the nation.

U.K. Plans New Law To Curb Pornography

LONDON, Oct. 5 (Reuters)—The government is preparing legislation to ban the public display of pornographic material, Home Office sources disclosed today.

Home Secretary Robert Carr promised anti-pornography legislation a year ago and a bill may be introduced into Parliament during the next session, which opens later this month. The law would sweep "soft" pornography from bookstalls and bookshop windows. Magazine and books with lurid covers could still be sold in a back room of the shop.

Elks Open the Door To Black Membership

CHICAGO, Oct. 5 (UPI)—The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the nation's largest fraternal organization, opened its membership to blacks and other nonwhites Tuesday for the first time since before the turn of the century.

The fraternal order announced its members voted by a margin of nearly 4 to 1 in a referendum to drop the "white-only" membership clause from its constitution and bylaws.

Long Says Kennedy Could Carry South Against Reagan or Connally

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Sen. Russell B. Long, D-La., said yesterday his colleague from Massachusetts, Edward M. Kennedy, could carry the South as the Democratic presidential nominee in 1976 even against such prominent Republican conservatives as California's Gov. Ronald Reagan and former Texas Governor John B. Connally.

Speaking over lunch to a small group of reporters, the senior Southern Democrat also said that Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama cannot win the party's nomination for the 1976 election and would hurt Southern hopes of restored influence in the party if he entered the presidential primaries again.

Sen. Long's willingness to predict, more than three years before the election, that Sen. Kennedy would do well in the South struck some Senate sources as surprising, particularly in view of previous clashes between the two men.

In 1968, Sen. Kennedy unseated Sen. Long as majority whip of the Senate, only to have Sen. Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia defeat Sen. Kennedy for the post-war consideration help from Sen. Long—in 1971.

Sen. Long's prediction could be a sign that Sen. Kennedy's efforts to increase his standing in the South may be bearing fruit.

On July 4, Sen. Kennedy gave the principal speech at a Democratic, Ala., tea honoring Gov. Wallace, in which he underscored his points of agreement with the controversial governor.

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Extralegal Bondage System Aid to Grip Millions in India

By Bernard Weinraub

BANGALORE, India, Oct. 5 (AP).—Paran Paswan is a laborer in bondage, like his father and grandfather. "My sons will be in debt to the landlord," he says with a shrug. "The landlord will keep us."

Standing beside a sun-drenched field with several other laborers, Paran Paswan laughs. "It's my fate, it's my destiny," he says. "I have no choice. I have to work for the landlord. I have to work for the landlord. I have to work for the landlord."

He is not alone. In the village of Ranikeral, about 35 miles east of Patna, defiance is muted.

The system is widespread and, at times, vicious. Nearly 80 percent of India's population is in the 567,000 villages in the country. The number of landless laborers—mostly of the "untouchable" caste—in some form of bondage is estimated to be 45 million. Wages may be as low as seven cents a day, or nothing, plus water at midday sweetened with molasses and some wheat or rice.

Efforts to change the system and to politicize the landless have led to murder, rape and terror in several states. Nearly 200 untouchables, or *harijans*, are murdered each year, many of them after disputes with landowners. In Bihar recently, four untouchable women were branded with hot iron rods, and then local police and doctors were allegedly bribed and sought to cover up the incident.

"The violence is rising, step by step. It is increasing," said Prof. Pradip K. Prasad, an economist who works at the A. N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies in Patna, the capital of Bihar. "It is the indebtedness and bondage that is the crux of the semi-feudalism in our state and others."

"The poor are still illiterate," he said. "They see the landlord as a virtual deity who gives them the food they need, the money they need. The landlord takes their women, he beats their children. Hopefully, it is changing."

Jagannath Sarkar, a state Communist leader, sat in his office in a Patna slum and said: "Previously, only a frown from the landlord would bring the landless to submission. Now the landless have to assault the poor to keep them in place. Perhaps this is progress."

Only Muted Defiance

Among the landless laborers in the village of Ranikeral, about 35 miles east of Patna, defiance is muted.

Paran Paswan, who lives in a mud-and-straw hut, gets up about five o'clock each morning to work with his family in the rice fields that turn fiercely hot by 10 a.m. The family usually is paid 2 1/2 pounds of wheat a day.

To buy gifts for his four children, who range in age from 4 to 10, Paran must plead for a loan. He now owes the landlord 250 rupees, or \$38—about half of it interest.

Every few weeks Paran Paswan is able to find temporary work, making bricks in the village. The handful of rupees that he earns goes to the landlord. During the rainy season there's no work anywhere, in the fields or in the village. "They beg for food from the landlord," he said.

The premier noted that his talks in Bonn had resulted in agreement to establish a high-level Japanese-West German commission to further cooperation between the two countries.

Mr. Tanaka is here on a European tour during which he has visited Paris and London. His main aim is to establish personal relationships with the key leaders of the European Community.

Japan on Notice

The Europeans have put Japan on notice that it must recognize the reality of the Common Market and deal with it as a united entity rather than try to treat its members separately and play them off against each other.

At today's press conference, Mr. Tanaka emphasized repeatedly his government's willingness to do this. And he added that in the three capitals he has visited he had found "full agreement" in the need for forging stronger links between Western Europe and Japan.

However, he also pointed out that Japan has a special community of interest with West Germany. The two countries are just behind the United States as the non-Communist world's foremost industrial powers. The two highest trading countries in the entire world, and have a special security relationship with the United States.

Mr. Tanaka said that his prime oil interest in increased cooperation with West Germany is to prevent shortages of energy and raw materials. Although he did not say so directly, he seemed to be cautioning against "oil shocks" as a result of German or Japanese industry embarking to outbid each other for such potentially short commodities as Middle Eastern oil.

Japanese Protest U.S. Ship Arrival

YOKOSUKA, Japan, Oct. 5 (AP).—The U.S. aircraft carrier *Midway* arrived today, touching off leftist student and worker protests against plans to have the ship use Yokosuka as its home port. There were no reports of major incidents as thousands of riot police kept close watch on three demonstrations.

The first was mounted by about 1,000 protesters before barricaded sites of the U.S. Navy base here, 8 miles southwest of Tokyo. A later demonstration there drew an estimated 5,000 participants. At least 20 boats joined a demonstration at sea, displaying "go home" messages on banners, under surveillance by 20 government patrol boats.

The leftist said that making Yokosuka a home port for the *Midway* would turn it into a possible target in case the United States became involved in a war. They noted that the *Midway*'s planes have the capability to carry nuclear bombs and said that nuclear weapons aboard the ship would violate government policy banning such arms in Japan.

Canada Sells Wheat to China

OTTAWA, Oct. 5 (Reuters).

Canada today announced the sale of 224 million bushels of wheat to China in a deal that could be worth more than \$1 billion at current international wheat prices.

The announcement was made by Otto Lang, the minister in charge of the Canadian Wheat Board. The selling price was not revealed.

The long-term agreement calls for shipments of a minimum of about 178 million bushels and a maximum of 224 million bushels during a three-year period beginning in January.

U.S. Grain Credit Is Set for Chile

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP).

The Agriculture Department announced yesterday a \$24-million commercial credit for Chile to buy 4.4 million bushels of U.S. wheat.

A spokesman said it was by far the largest credit arrangement for farm products approved for Chile under department loan programs.

During 1962-65, a series of short-term loans were made for about \$6.5 million worth of grain. A 12-month package for \$3.2 million worth of corn was approved late last year.

Longest SALT Session

GENEVA, Oct. 5 (Reuters).

Soviet and U.S. nuclear arms negotiators met at the U.S. Mission here today for two hours and 20 minutes, their longest session since they resumed the SALT talks last week on a new treaty to curb strategic offensive weapons. No details were released.

Some U.S. AID Planes Are Put To Military Use in Philippines

MANILA, Oct. 5 (AP).

Some planes acquired by the Philippines with U.S. economic aid for peaceful purposes have been armed and others used to ferry troops to fight Moslem rebels in the south, government and American officials say.

R.A. Duchesne, head of excess property sales for the U.S. Agency for International Development in Manila, said the agency already has asked the Philippine Air Force to remove machine guns mounted on some of the 30 single-engine Beaver aircraft with a total value of \$2.9 million, were acquired in June, 1972, from Vietnam surplus virtually without cost to the Philippines for use in development projects, Mr. Duchesne said.

Three Lockheed L100-20 Hercules cargo planes, civilian versions of the military C-130, have flown troops to Zamboanga, headquarters of the southwest command and a center of the fight against Moslems in Mindanao and the Sulu Islands, according to Philippine military officers.

Philippine officials said that they were among four cargo planes acquired for development purposes under an arrangement with the U.S. Export-Import Bank for a loan of \$8 million and a guarantee of another \$8 million. The fourth aircraft still is to be delivered.

"They were acquired for development uses," said Col. Luis Mirasol Jr., of the office of the executive secretary to President Ferdinand E. Marcos, to which the planes were assigned. "It is a matter of semantics how you find development. Peace and order flights are part of our development program."

"We also try for maximum utilization of the planes. The cargo planes carry 24 tons of cargo, and if they are available for carrying soldiers, then we have used them. We certainly don't use them to bomb or to carry ammunition," he continued.

"When you come down to a developing country like ours, it is hard to define what is military and what is not."

Mr. Mirasol said the Beaver aircraft had been armed after the fighting in the south intensified. He said they were being fired at while delivering mail. He said he believed most of the weapons now had been removed.

Mr. Duchesne said the agency's "year of surveillance" in the deal for the Beavers expired in June, and it was uncertain what action the United States could take if the former Vietnam surplus craft were used here for military purposes.

He said each plane was valued at \$99,000 but had been provided to the Philippines through the National Economic and Development Authority for only the cost of shipping them to Sangley Point, a former U.S. naval base near Manila.

An economic affairs spokesman for the American Embassy said the United States had not looked into the uses of the Lockheed cargo planes. He said the Export-Import Bank agreement did not specifically prohibit flying troops in the aircraft.

Food Price Freeze Extended in Poland

WARSAW, Oct. 5 (UPI).

Polish officials have decided to extend a three-year-old freeze on the prices of basic foodstuffs for 12 more months. Communist party sources said today.

The sources said the decision had been made by the party's Central Committee and probably would be announced later this month at a special conference called to rewrite the national five-year development plan. Food prices in Poland have been frozen since December, 1970.

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GEZA ANDA

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Back, Chopin, Ravel, Schumann

THE ART MARKET

When Porcelain Fits Into the Kitsch Category

By Souren Melikian

LONDON (IHT).—The growing interest in late 19th-century porcelain from Germany and France is in line with the booming sales of kitsch painting. An auction this week at Christie's confirmed a trend for rising prices that began in 1971.

As Hugo Morley-Fletcher, one of Christie's directors, brought down his hammer for the 267th time, a Viennese porcelain plaque, done around 1890, went to a London dealer for the astronomical figure of £1,837.50. Called "The Triumph of Galatea," the quatrefoil-shaped plaque (52.5 centimeters wide) in a gilt metal and wood frame was the last lot in an auction Tuesday of "Continental" Porcelain of the Victorian Era—the total proceeds of which was £32,637. The prices seem more impressive if one remembers that, as late as 1970, the same plaque, if sold at the Hotel Drouot in Paris, would have fetched £150 at most.

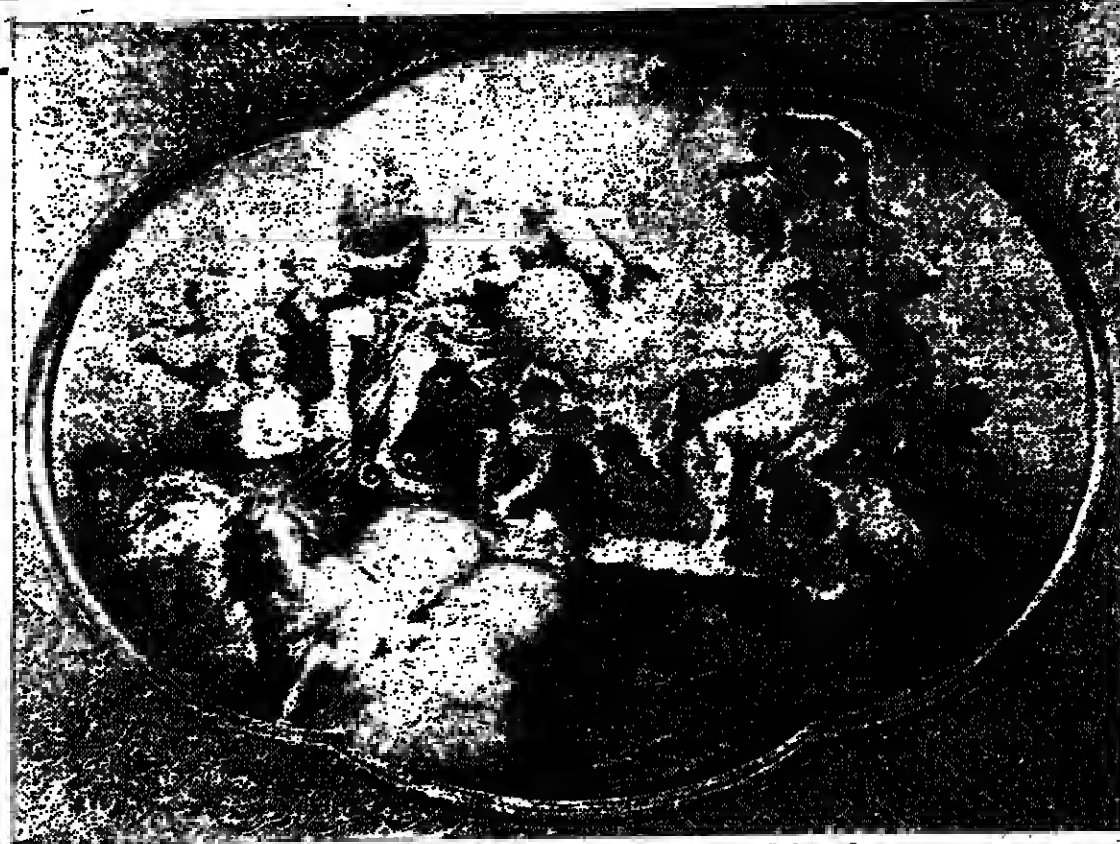
The £1,837.50 was high but not exceptional. Several other plaques showing mythological scenes or having neo-classical inspiration, executed with extreme care for detail in German and Austrian workshops, have gone over the £2,000 mark at recent London auctions.

At the Tuesday sale, several other plaques from Berlin did equally well, considering their smaller size. One showed a little girl clutching her boyfriend's jacket as they stop in a forest at night. The artist meant the two children to be deeply moving—but was wide of the mark. The two chubby faces have absurdly bland smiles. A dealer paid £1,365 for this plaque, only 33 centimeters wide. The next one, 125 centimeters wide, showed a woman kneeling in prayer, before a small child holding a water pitcher. If anything, it was worse. But it must have pleased someone for it sold for a stunning £1,417.50. Finally, a head and shoulders portrait (21 centimeters wide) of a woman, "nearly nude in pink diaphanous robe, holding a ball of cotton," as Christie's catalogue put it, made £892.50. All three plaques were bought by the same dealer. In fact the auction was a dealer's sale with several from the Continent. This proves that the market for such wares is firmly established, although it is hardly two years old.

According to Mr. Morley-Fletcher, these porcelain attract buyers mainly in South America and the Gulf States, i.e. the Arab emirates. However, the demand from these areas is not the only reason for the increased interest. Aesthetically, this type of porcelain is related to kitsch art. The sentimentality, the gaudiness, the phony literary inspiration are all there. Porcelain introduces an additional feature: technical virtuosity. To control the shades of coloring on a large-size plaque such as "The Triumph of Galatea" at extreme temperatures re-

quires consummate skill. So much so that Mr. Morley-Fletcher says virtuosity, not aesthetic consideration, is the criterion determining auction prices. The more detailed the draftsmanship, the more varied the color, the more expensive the piece will be. So far, the English are beating their French colleagues in this category. No such prices have been reached at French auctions, nor is there an organized market in France for such items. Not one sale has been held in Paris that can be compared with Christie's auction this week, let alone with Sotheby's Belgravia's frequent sales of objects d'art of this period and type. British auctioneers already have a two-year lead on the French.

Yet a great many of these wares are French. Sèvres produced an enormous number of vases and bowls and services decorated in a variety of imitation styles from the 1880s to World War I. One of the highest prices at the Christie's sale was the £1,890 paid for a pair of ornate-mounted vases made at Sèvres during the Second Empire. The huge pieces (107 centimeters high) had oval mythological scenes in gilt cartouches on turquoise grounds. I suspect that the price would have been a third less—if that—in Paris. Again, the buyer was a London dealer.



The £1,837 "Triumph of Galatea," a porcelain plaque.

Not all the conventional 19th-century porcelain reached high levels. A good, late 19th-century rectangular tray with basket-work sides (39.5 centimeters wide), done at Meissen, brought £160. A pair of very good German vases of an unidentified manufacture, done circa 1870-1880 (40 centimeters high) made £748. By and large, German porcelain is in great demand and comparatively expensive.

Such is not the case with the abundant production from Edmée Béranger's workshop, established in Paris in 1843 with a view to copying all the much admired styles of the previous century from various countries. A good hexagonal blue-scale pattern vase and cover in the Worcester style (42 centimeters high) made only £47.

Work from the Doccia manufacture at Sesto Fiorentino in Italy is even less popular. A casket (12.5 centimeters wide) molded in relief showing mythological scenes went for £30. A bowl and cover with similar scenes sold for £18. The casket, bowl and cover were datable to the second half of the 19th-century.

Again, they were not innovations in their time but stilted imitations of earlier times.

Like the more expensive wares, these too were sold mainly to dealers. Duncan Smith of Wigmore Street, Nyman of Camden

Town Road and all the top English dealers were there. So was Martineau, a prominent Roman dealer in porcelain. According to Mr. Morley-Fletcher of Christie's, there are no investors in the field. Not yet, that is.

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Edinburgh, Amsterdam, Zurich, Florence, Munich, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Johannesburg, and Melbourne

Belgian Artist Wins Top Prize In Brazil's Biental

SAO PAULO, Oct. 5 (AP).—Judges of Sao Paulo's 12th Biental international art competition awarded the \$10,000 Itamaraty grand prize last night to Belgian painter Jean Michel Polin.

Other Biental awards of \$2,000 went to Leonard Matsoso of South Africa, Klaus Rinke of West Germany, John Armstrong of Australia, Dario Villalba of Spain, E. C. Westermann of the United States, Hugues Patrice of France, Amalia del Ponte of Italy, Chihro Shimotani of Japan, Franciszek Starowiesky of Poland and Bohdan Mrazek of Czechoslovakia.

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AUCTION SALES IN PARIS - HOTEL DROUOT

Friday, October 12 - ROOM 10

Old engravings - Original lithographs by Marcoussis, Miro, etc.
Set of drawings by JACQUES DELACROIX, FORAIN, FRIEZE
MEISSONIER, MIRO, TOULOUSE-LAUTREC, TROYON, etc.

MODERN PAINTINGS

Public viewing: Thursday, October 11, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.
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Friday, October 19 - ROOM 1

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EARTHENWARE, CHINA, OLD PAINTINGS AND MINIATURES

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Set of four armchairs stamped by LEFEVRE. Sitting room
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BEAUTIFUL JEWELS
Rings set with solitaire diamonds or precious color stones.

Important antique & modern silver
Mugs, wine tasters, cutlery cabinets, service sets, dishes, etc.

Public viewing: Thursday, October 25, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Expert: Mlle de POMMERAYVILLE.

Mlle de POMMERAYVILLE, Auctioneer,
2 Rue de Penthièvre, Paris (8e). Tel.: 26-61-62. Telex: Drouot 26385.

AUCTION SALES IN PARIS - HOTEL DROUOT

October 15, 1973, Room 10

PRINTS AND ENGRAVINGS - ANTIQUE JEWELS, SILVER,
CHAIRS AND FURNITURE

October 22, 1973, Room 1

PAINTINGS BY XIXth CENTURY MINOR MASTERS

October 28, 1973, Room 8

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Around the European Galleries

Paris

Idealistes et Symbolistes, Galerie
J. C. Gaubert, 27 Rue Gué-
négaud, Paris 6, to Dec. 21.

Leave a pile of boards some-
where in a corner of the garden
and in time you will find some
long anemic weeds growing be-
neath them and probing for the
light. The symbolists are mostly
like that and their pale paint-
ings and pastels carry a sense
of literary despair and exalta-
tion so exceedingly quaint and
rarefied and allusive and in-
direct that one can hardly bring
oneself to look at them seriously.
Yet the same ground that bred
those bleak endives of the garden
of arts—Futurists, Cubists, and
Fauvists—also nourished a number
of remarkable artists such as
Kubin or Max Klinger, and
significant ones like Felicien
Rops, Odilon Redon and Ro-
dolphe Bredin. This exhibition
presents an excellent selection
that includes the worst and the
best of the period. There are
some unexpected participants:
Rouault, Victor Hugo, Gustave
Doré. What makes for the
failure of most symbolist art,
aside from the excellent craft,
is the prevailing preference for
symbolic clichés. When these
are successfully cast aside one
encounters premonitions of sur-
realism.

Olivier Debré, Galerie Ariel, 140
Boulevard Haussmann, Paris 8,
to Oct. 27.

Debré's paintings derive their
quality from a very finely tuned
sensitivity to color. Large areas
of low keyed blues like the sur-
face of a dormant pond, into
which a dash of stronger color
appears to plunge, raising gentle
turbulences. A quasi-Oriental
sense of timeless space, a con-
templative disposition not too
foreign to the impressionist
heritage, an unintellectual ap-
proach to his material make
Debré's paintings intelligible as
an expression of aesthetic moods.

Deborah Remington, Galerie
Dorthea Speyer, 6 Rue Jacques-
Callot, Paris 6, to Oct. 26.

American painter Deborah Re-
mington's large canvases depict
geometrical, asymmetrical, coldly
metallic temples of no god at
all floating fluorescently in outer
space. A hieratic balance is al-
ways achieved. The means of
color and light are reduced to
simple but effective terms. Only
the variations of line and bal-
ance, sharp and accurate, defy
any simple definition.

Lucette Cartwright, John Whibley
Gallery, 23 Cork St., London,
W. 1, to Oct. 12.

Lucette Cartwright is a sculptor
who portrays the classical themes
of sculpture—lovers, mythological
personages, crowns, kneeling
and dancing figures. They are,
however, interpreted in contem-
porary terms; for the canons of
beauty of the human form are
wholly changed from those of the
Renaissance.

Lars Hakanson, Motif Editions
Gallery, 35 Cornmarket St., Lon-
don, W. 2, to Oct. 13.

American realist painter Ha-
kanson has for the past two years
been living and working in the
London suburb of Clapham. This
is photorealism with an English
flavor, mild but basically strong.

Pratella Mohanti, Lehmann Galle-
ry, 23 Grafton St., London, W. 1,
to Oct. 15.

To coincide with the publica-
tion of his autobiography, Pra-
tella Mohanti shows exquisitely
colored abstracts based on themes
and beliefs from his native India.
Fine opening show for the gallery
under a new name and owner-
ship.

Henry Koehler, Wildenstein, 147
New Bond St., London, W. 1, to
Oct. 19.

London book publisher seeks manuscripts
of all types: fiction, non-fiction, poetry,
scholarly and religious works etc. The
authors welcomed. Send for free booklet
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ON THE ARTS AGENDA

Lisa Della Cassi is marking the
30th anniversary of her debut at
the Zurich Opera by taking the
role of the Marschallin in
Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier," a
opera in which she has sung for
parts at various times in her
career. At her debut, which was
Sept. 4, 1943, she sang Annal-
and later added the roles of
Sophie, Octavian and the Mar-
schallin.

The 10th anniversary of the
death of Georges Braque will
be marked by a retrospective ex-
hibition at the Orangerie in Paris
from Oct. 17 to Jan. 14 that will
include 140 works, many of the
rarely shown in public, covering
his six decades of artistic ac-
tivity. The exhibition will also
include a number of works in-
dispersed, that were executed
parts of thematic cycles or se-
quences.

The baritone Dietrich Fries
Dietrich will turn his hand
conducting this month in con-
junction with the Montreux Orchestre
Salzburg. The program to
given at the Montreux Oct.
is entirely of works by Hay-
dn comprising the Cello Concerto
D. with Jacqueline du Pré as sol-
ist, and Symphonies 21 ("T
Philosopher"), 94 ("Surprise")
and 104 ("London").

in color and material and un-
predictable in form (one small
piece is made entirely of boot-
laces).

Traditional Ponchos of Peru and
Bolivia, Galerie Urubamba, 4
Rue de la Bûcherie, Paris 5,
to Nov. 16.

This new gallery is devoted to
the arts of the Indians of the
Americas and the present show
displays a varied range of craft
and style, from the vigorous and
colorful to the delicate and sub-
dued. Some date back to the
18th century, others are relative-
ly recent, all reflect an ancient
tradition.

MICHAEL GIBSON.

London

Robert Dickerson, Qantas Galle-
ry, corner of Piccadilly and Old
Bond Street, London, W. 1, to
Oct. 12.

This is the first London one-
man show of paintings by a native
urban realist, well known in his
native Australia. Very strong sim-
ple canvases which successfully
convey the small human kind-
nesses amid the grinding in-
humanity of the urban sprawl.

Canadian Art Bank, Canada
House Gallery, Trafalgar
Square, London, SW 1, to Oct.
12.

The Canadian government in
1972 set aside \$1 million to buy
work by contemporary Canadian
painters, to be rented by govern-
ment departments and agencies
from the Art Bank, thereby, it
was hoped, after five years turn-
ing the bank into a self-perpetu-
ating organization. This exhi-
bition includes one painting each
by 17 Canadians.

John Bellamy, Driscoll Gallery, 5/7
Porchester Place, Marble Arch,
London, W. 2, to Oct. 12.

Bellamy is a Scot with an ex-
traordinarily personal way of
seeing and of setting down his
visions. A few titles make clear
his gist—"Vesperland," "The
Presence," "Cat and Dogman in
Highland Landscape." Paintings
of great force and impact, one
knows immediately one is in the
presence of a major talent.

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York, N.Y. 10001, U.S.A.

Koehler, born in Kentucky,
a horseman, which tells in a
quality and "feel" of his sports
paintings and drawings, the
joy of which are of high
races and horses. Best
my view are those of him
exercising on Newmarket Race
the Chesham track painting
and "Maid of the VWH" (V
White Horse) Hounds" in
Cotswolds.

Tom Phillips, Marlborough G.
Art, 89 Old Bond St., Lond.
W. 1, to Oct. 20.

Tom Phillips is equally in-
volved in painting, writing,
music, and is among the most
articulate of creators. This ex-
hibition serves the threhold
pose of retrospecting the past
"White Mountains" (Black
Paintings); investigating the
past in a series of color
logues; and prospecting
"The Search for Irma," se-
which ties up with his liter-
ary and musical activities in a
ner too complex for analysis
short notice.

Jewelry and the Human Fi-
gure, Spectrum Gallery, 21 So-
merville Street, London W 1
Oct. 20.

Four Jeweler/sculptors ex-
ecuted variations on the theme of
human figure. Participants:
Germans Eberhard Burgel,
Reinhold Belling, Italian Emil
Marthaus, and Czech Hubert
von Skal.

Contemporary Tapestries, H.
Gallery, 11 Henrietta Pl.
London, W. 1 (continuing
changing show).

This is the first London gal-
lery devoted exclusively to tape-
stry. Among the most inven-
tive signers are Derek Boshier, G.
Laing, Georges Chazand, P.
Pospisil and Eva Hanzova.

—MAX WYKES-JOY

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (IHT).
This is how critics for
New York Times rate new
productions:

"Nellie Toole and Co." a B.
of suspense by Peter Keating
playing at the Theater Four—
what is being suspended is less
interest than the suspense, a
Clive Barnes. "The hero is
Gleason Gershwitz," a
laser who has always wan-
dered about in a daze and
electronic chronometer, the
line is Nellie (Sylvia Miles),
enjoys a rich fantasy life
seems to find play-acting
than psychiatry. Barnes will
"Although the play prom-
ises more than it eventually deliv-
ers, it holds the attention with
its pace and ruses and at-
tempts to provide some man-
ner, rewarding performance.
It is certainly not the fault
the actors or the director, Je-
mah Morris, that the play do-
not make a stronger impres-
sion."

"The People Show," an ex-
production, impressed Mel
Gussow as "a surrealistic night-
mare" and "one of the most
shows I have seen." Gussow
writes: "The stage at La Ma-
ma is a place where four
men and a woman inhabit
dark, banging and crashing
gln, and we soon perceive
men, a mountain of junk and
long bar. We are in an
tremendously cluttered pub-
space is soon covered with
bottles, smashed glasses, apple
flour, darts and bones... Slog-
from the mess there emerges
message, something to do
World War I, which is occu-
pied. The lights dim, and
actors go out to battle and
turn. "It's the same old place
we are told. "Nothing's changed,
Nothing has changed, except
that the life has increased
and a faceless man is being
Guinness through a siphon as
long as a garden hose (one
the evening's few clever in-
ventions)."

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

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of all types: fiction, non-fiction, poetry,
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authors welcomed. Send for free booklet
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York, N.Y. 10001, U.S.A.

The Detective Priests

By Herbert R. Lottman

Two monks were visiting out of their convent during the restoration of the 12th-century castle marking the birthplace of Leonardo da Vinci. The monks, who were visiting out of their convent during the restoration of the 12th-century castle marking the birthplace of Leonardo da Vinci, were visiting out of their convent during the restoration of the 12th-century castle marking the birthplace of Leonardo da Vinci.



Father Josephat Kurelo at Grottaferrata Monastery.

In 1962, the monks of the Grottaferrata Monastery were visiting out of their convent during the restoration of the 12th-century castle marking the birthplace of Leonardo da Vinci. The monks, who were visiting out of their convent during the restoration of the 12th-century castle marking the birthplace of Leonardo da Vinci, were visiting out of their convent during the restoration of the 12th-century castle marking the birthplace of Leonardo da Vinci.

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BRUSSELS: A Look at Three Major British Exhibitions

By Roma Dobson

BRUSSELS, Oct. 5 (UPI)—A parade of art from Britain's most famous artists is being shown in three major exhibitions in Brussels. The exhibitions are: "The Royal Academy of Arts," "The Tate Gallery," and "The British Museum."

The Royal Academy of Arts exhibition is the first of three. It features works by Sir Francis Bacon, Sir Peter Paul Rubens, and Sir Joshua Reynolds. The Tate Gallery exhibition is the second of three. It features works by Sir Francis Bacon, Sir Peter Paul Rubens, and Sir Joshua Reynolds. The British Museum exhibition is the third of three. It features works by Sir Francis Bacon, Sir Peter Paul Rubens, and Sir Joshua Reynolds.

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ars complain that only a handful of favored researchers have been allowed to inspect the original Codex Atlanticus at the Ambrosiana, while a turn-of-the-century fastidious edition made by techniques then available had been unable to reproduce fine lines and shading, and much of the sanguine crayon utilized by the artist.

"Now we see how Leonardo really worked," a Renaissance authority, Dr. Paolo Galuzzi, said, adding, "It will be years before we can have a precise evaluation of what the experts are about to see for the first time."

Under an agreement demanded by the Ambrosiana library not even Renaissance scholars were allowed to examine a single page before publication day.

The Codex Atlanticus reproduction is a \$2.5-million joint venture of the Giunti publishing group in Florence and the Johnson Reprint Corporation of New York, an affiliate of Harcourt Brace Jovanovich's Academic Press. The ceremony at Vinci included the signing of a parchment contract by the Florence and New York publishers in the story-book setting of Leonardo's Tuscan birthplace, a stone farmhouse nestled among olive trees, against a background familiar to Leonardo's paintings.

The restoration project originated with Renato Giunti, who put together the successful consortium of academic publishers bearing his name, and who is proud to point out that the Giuntis were book publishers in Italy during the Renaissance.

The modern Giunti office compound in Florence contains a number of wood-panel libraries and study rooms for scholars. Now 68, precariously anti-Mussolini militant and participant in the Italian Resistance, Renato Giunti has conceived a 50-year program of Renaissance publications to be carried on by his son and grandson and recently created a Leonardo da Vinci foundation to fund such studies.

The first of the 12 leather-bound volumes of the Giunti-Johnson Codex Atlanticus will be released at the Frankfurt Book Fair on Oct. 13, priced at \$6900 the set until the end of the year, after which it will be sold "in the neighborhood" of \$10,000. Subsequent books will be available at three-month intervals. The final volumes to be in the hands of subscribers by May, 1977.

Nearly half the edition of 998 numbered sets has already been sold (the price will probably double in 10 years), the largest order going to Japanese collectors. And when all 4,320 pages of the restored Codex have been printed the plates will be broken up so that they cannot be used again.

LONDON THEATER

Two New Plays From Rattigan and Home

By John Walker

LONDON, Oct. 5 (UPI)—Two of Britain's more senior, and successful, playwrights had new plays opening this week. Neither enhanced his reputation. Indeed, Terence Rattigan can be said to have diminished his with "In Praise of Love" at the Duchess Theatre.

The evening consists of two plays, one short, the other tedious. The first, "Before Dawn," is described as a "divertimento" and is a frivolous gloss on Gaudin's "Tosca," marked by a lack of wit and by Donald Sinden's parading those comic methods—buffs, and puffs, pouter-pigeon posturing—that made his foppish performances in "The Relapse" and "London Assurance" such a joy. Here, though, it is all mannerism and no matter.

At the Savoy, William Douglas Home's "At the End of the Day" is better, but not much, although I've no doubt that it will fill the theater for a long time to come. It is a safe, comfortable play about politics, an aristocratic view that finds little to choose between the Labor or the Conservative party leaders.

It makes fun, in as harmless a way as possible, of both Harold Wilson and Ted Heath, being based on the political situation of 1970, with a Labor prime minister calling a general election confident that he will be returned to power, unable to accept that he has lost the confidence of the people.

John Mills makes the Wilson figure sympathetically gruff, Dulcie Gray amusingly emphasizes the suburban simplicities of his wife, and Michael Denison relishes the role of the Tory leader, a stiff-backed bachelor liable to break into hearty laughter for no apparent reason.

The play's appeal relies on the surface similarities to actual people for otherwise it offers no insight into the nature of politics or politicians at all. It is simply a snobbish rejection of politicians as social climbers of the lower-middle classes aspiring to position and power. If you are prepared to accept its patrician attitude, it provides the mildest of amusements.

Both plays survive in comparison to "The Bevelers," Roddy McDermott's powerful and passionate play at the Shaw. A year ago, Edinburgh's Royal Lyceum Theatre Company brought Bill Bryden's "Willie Rough" to London, a play that marked a renaissance in Scottish theater, finding its subject in the actual lives and struggles of the Scottish working class. "The Bevelers" by the same company, with Mr. Bryden directing, is even better, although it appears to be going unappreciated.

There is no finer play in London.

In form, it is semi-documentary. Set in a glass factory, in a basement where men put the bevels on the edges of mirrors, we watch an apprentice on his first day, horrified at the brutal and dehumanizing way the workers treat one another, trapped within an oppressive social condition. At the end—although it brings little hope for the future—he rejects them and the system that has formed them.

Within the realistic framework and without disturbing the documentary aspects, Mr. McDermott has written a play of compressed poetic force, packed with a symbolic shorthand that expands in the mind into a cry of rage and compassion.

There are a few moments when the cast's thick accents make understanding difficult. But the play is finely performed, with not one weak performance. All of them—Paul Young, Jackie Furell, William Armistead, John Young, Leonard Maguire, Jan Wilson, and Mr. McDermott himself—are evidence of the new strength of Scottish theater, a sign that it is Edinburgh that we can look for health and growth in the British theater.

At the Court's Theatre Upstairs is another remarkable play, "Sizwe Banzi Is Dead," which grew out of improvisations between its director, the South African playwright Athol Fugard, and his cast, John Kani and Winston Ntshona, who are members of a black drama group from the African township of Port Elizabeth, making their professional debut.

The play is gripping political theater, a deeply felt, finely articulated response to South Africa's social realities, to the effect on the individual of the apartheid system. There are moments of audience participation which provide some embarrassment and there seems little point in talking to a British audience as if it were a South African one.

But otherwise it achieves much by simple means, being basically no more than a couple of monologues. One—a hilarious piece of social observation—is by a black factory worker turned photographer who remembers the day Henry Ford II came to visit his factory and all the workers were issued clean overalls, new tools and safety glasses and were given instructions in how to look happy while working.

The other explores the passbook system which governs the lives of the black South Africans. Poor, confused Sizwe Banzi overcomes the problem of having an endorsement in his passbook that prevents him living and working where he wants to, by substituting it for the passbook belonging to a dead African, thus gaining a tiny freedom by losing his identity.

The play's restricted form means that rhetoric is sometimes substituted for drama and there are moments of great sentimentality, but the two actors, performing with a convincing passion, overcome any reservations about the play's self-imposed limitations, turning the bitter humor of the situations into a cutting edge that makes mince-meat of the restrictions designed to rob them of their dignity, and they emerge with their humanity intact and triumphant.

Moore Honored

MILAN, Oct. 5 (AP)—Henry Moore, the English sculptor, has been awarded the Blaciano Prize, an award given yearly to top European artists. Moore will receive the prize, a golden plate, during a ceremony at the Milan Theater of Arts tomorrow.

ART EXHIBITIONS

GEORGE V MUSEUM
Paris
For the recent cocktail of the Broom's Club on October 4th, the guest of honor was Mrs. Simone Kani, Vice-President of the Wally Findlay Gallery. It was the first time in the United States, opened in 1970 in Kansas City by an American who was moved by the Impressionist painters of his era. The opening of the Wally Findlay George V Gallery is featuring an exhibition of paintings by Nicolas Simbari. The hotel lobby and arcade are full of Impressionists and Post-Impressionists, and in the bar there are many abstract scenes painted by Jean Lucie. In the restaurant, the Prince, works by Marie-Lucie Nesi are in prominent display.

The woman in charge of the "George V Museum" is none other than Pouette, well known throughout the art capitals of the world.

Andre Sonier, the General Manager, is extremely enthusiastic about the fact that the "George V" is now a museum. He should be, for after the hotel's exhibitions of Utrillo and Dufy, perhaps the crowning glory belongs to the new "Wally Findlay George V Gallery."

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Question of Slippage

"It's a question of slippage," said Jeb Stuart Magruder in a discussion of Watergate in Harper's magazine. "I sort of slipped into it."

Mr. Magruder has diagnosed not just his hot nation's ethical decline. Slippage has created a public climate and a governmental condition that made possible Watergate, the Plumbers, the wiretapping, the break-ins, the shredding and forging of documents, the Cambodian bombing, the mass arrest without warrants.

Slippage is responsible for the improbable situation that finds the President's real estate and tax dealings subject to ethical, if not legal, questions; the Vice-President facing investigations concerning alleged financial improprieties; a former attorney general and a former commerce secretary under indictment; another attorney general departed because of his personal relationships with individuals suspected of wrongdoing; the President's personal lawyer implicated in the handling of hush money; major corporations found guilty of large, illegal political campaign contributions; high-ranking Central Intelligence Agency officials subsidizing illegal domestic espionage; senior presidential aides dismissed after public charges of extensive abuse of their powers.

In Mr. Magruder's terms, the nation had been "slipping into it" for a long time. Through all the decades, for example, during which Presidents and attorneys general looked the other way when J. Edgar Hoover allowed the FBI to overstep the bounds of legality in the use of unauthorized wiretaps, Americans slipped imperceptibly into acceptance of such violations—always presumably for extraordinarily good reasons.

The American people thus were being conditioned to accept the "no-knock" legislation, which, of course, was only to be used against the bad guys to protect law and order. As soon as the laws were on the books, careless, incompetent or corrupt policemen staged no-knock narcotics raids into innocent homes. It then was only natural to slip into the harassment of the victims to frighten them into silence.

Vietnam was, of course, the most awesome example of slippage, gathering irreversible momentum until each deception needed to be kept hidden by greater decep-

tion—until the secret bombing of neutral Cambodia.

Dwight Eisenhower showed a shrewd understanding of the danger of slippage when he forced Sherman Adams to resign. The indiscretion of the presidential adviser had committed itself to a course of action that seemed absurdly inconsequential when measured against the current scene, but President Eisenhower apparently sensed the ultimate danger of slippage once unethical behavior were to be implicitly condoned in high places. Regrettably, Mr. Eisenhower was either less perceptive or less resistant to political pressures when he chose to come to terms in the matter of the Nixon campaign fund. The stretching of political ethics at that historic point allowed Mr. Nixon to turn a shoddy episode into the sentimental triumph of the Checkers speech.

The theory of slippage has been used by the Nixon administration's apologists as an excuse for the White House horrors. The refrain of their song of moral whitewash is "they've all been doing it," implying that thus there is no cause for alarm or harsh corrective measures.

This is clearly an immoral and, from the point of view of the nation's future, a fatal conclusion. A more appropriate assessment is that the Nixon administration, cynically exploiting the gradual slippage into moral and ethical confusion, has taken the country on an unprecedented downhill slide.

As long as slippage remained a matter of slow decline in standards, there was hope that relatively routine reforms could reverse the trend. Now, the rescue from the pit requires a different effort. Just a little polishing of campaign practices is no longer enough. Neither is a gentle congressional pull on the leash of presidential warmaking powers.

The integrity of the U.S. government cannot be re-established without the application of tough standards to the personal and fiscal integrity of its top officials. Most important, the civil liberties of all Americans will not be secure until the doctrine of the President's inherent power to suspend them, in person or through his surrogates, is publicly disowned and its apparatus dismantled.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Icelandic Frost

The withdrawal of British warships from disputed fishing grounds off Iceland is a constructive gesture. It ought to facilitate the solution of two unrelated issues which Iceland has managed to link for bargaining advantage—fishing rights and NATO bases.

Reykjavik already has agreed to resume talks on British fishing rights within Iceland's unilaterally proclaimed 50-mile fisheries limit. The two countries were said to have been near agreement on the size of the British catch when discussions were suspended last May after British frigates moved to protect their trawlers from Icelandic harassment. A speedy accommodation should be possible if Iceland will now reciprocate Britain's restraint at sea and both sides agree to split the relatively minor differences between them.

The larger issues that lay behind Britain's conciliatory move in the fisheries dispute,

however, will be more difficult to resolve. Leftists in Iceland have been using emotions generated by the fishing conflict and Britain's naval presence to stir up public sentiment against NATO and particularly against an important American base at Keflavik used for surveillance of Soviet submarines and other shipping. Britain's bid to remove the fisheries irritant should enable Icelandic officials to take a more reasonable position in talks on revision of the NATO base agreement which opened in Washington this week.

Nevertheless, Iceland's foreign minister has insisted that his government's objective is "to see all American troops leave Iceland by the end of 1975," before the next election there. Both in NATO negotiations and in the forthcoming fisheries talks in London, Iceland needs to show greater flexibility.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Chilean Junta

The style of the Chilean coup carried out by Gen. Augusto Pinochet Ugarte suggested that this general hoped for support and approbation from the West. But, the overthrow by force of a democratically-elected government has already been condemned. In countries like Greece and Turkey, where assaults on civil liberties have occurred, there has been some sensitivity to outside criticism. Gen. Pinochet and his officers appear by comparison to be depressingly deaf.

To classify the imprisonment and court-martial of the Communist party leader, Luis Corvalan, as "a purely internal matter to be unaffected by foreign intervention" implies a total but unjustified confidence in the measures the junta has deployed in and after the overthrow of President Allende. The actions of the Chilean military in the last three weeks have encouraged Marxists elsewhere, who might have been tempted to

use the ballot box, to match them in the coarseness of their actions.

—From the Guardian (London).

The four-man military junta which took power in Chile after the fall of Allende is still tied up in military operations. Raids, purges, executions, the establishment of military tribunals, house searches are still among the chief accomplishments of the new government. It has not yet begun to govern.

While the topping of Allende unquestionably was welcomed by a significant majority of Chileans, the number of those now sympathizing with the junta is far smaller. The first wave of disappointment is now making itself felt, especially among the Christian Democrats, who have begun to distance themselves from the junta.

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zürich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 6, 1898

PARIS—The efforts of the partisans of Dreyfus in the four long years of struggle and conflict were yesterday crowned with some success. The Supreme Court of France, the Cour de Cassation, was officially called upon to declare whether or not a "new fact" tending to prove the innocence of Alfred Dreyfus, convicted of the crime of high treason, has come to light. The drama, however, is not yet over.

Fifty Years Ago

October 6, 1923

PARIS—Maurice Chevalier, whose comic songs sung in elegant and smiling cabaret style on the vaudeville stage made him a Parisian favorite and who made a brilliant debut in the comic opera "Dédé" at the Bouffes-Parisiens, has been ill for several months and is not likely to resume his theatrical career for some time. He is scheduled to enter a sanatorium for a course of treatment, and this will take time.



Labor Party Brims With Confidence

By Richard Eder

BLACKPOOL, England.—The Labor party held its annual conference here this week and its significance was summed up obliquely by a leading British journalist as he made his way to a meeting of the "Tribune" group, an association of Laborites who have fought for years to move the party to the left. "I know what the message will be," he said. "Vipeel!"

The mood of the gathering in the conference building's Spanish Hall was ebullient. Under the twinkling lights of the plaster Spanish village set in high-relief around the ceiling, Anthony Wedgwood Benn hailed the conference as "remarkable." Michael Foot, another leader of the party's radical wing, said: "We have set our party once again on the socialist road." And Eric Heffer, recalling the time when the party's left wing had been regularly defeated, remarked: "It's like being in a dream world."

As the Labor party ended its annual conference today united behind the most radical and most thorough ideological program since the years just after World War II, that was precisely the point being raised by its critics. It was not only the Tribune group—named after the newspaper it publishes—that was brimming with confidence. The conference as a whole went off with enthusiasm and in a state of higher morale than at any time in the last half-decade years. And yet on the same day that the Labor party leader, Harold Wilson, was delivering the second of two battling and warmly applauded speeches about the party's determination to remake Britain after the next election,

a public opinion poll raised grave doubts as to whether the party would in fact get the chance.

The Times-Independent-Television poll, conducted by the Opinion Research Center—which the Labor party itself uses—reported that a survey of voters' intentions disclosed 34 percent for Labor, 33 percent for the Liberals and 31 percent for the governing Conservatives.

Gain of Liberals

The most dramatic result, of course, was the gain of the Liberals, who a year ago drew a bare 13 percent. But the dismaying indication for Labor was that, three years after the Conservatives had come to power, it had utterly failed to capitalize on the popular swing against them.

The most conspicuous element in this year's program was a pledge for nationalization in a number of fields: development land, ports, the shipbuilding and aircraft industries, parts of the construction, machine tool and pharmaceutical industries and on-shore and off-shore mineral resources.

In addition, the party called for an agency to supervise some activities of private companies, including investment and foreign trade.

The conference adopted sweeping programs for housing and medical and social care. In foreign policy, it renewed its commitment to renegotiate the terms of British membership in the Common Market and to submit the final question of membership to a popular vote. Overruling the leadership, the conference also called on the next

Labor government to close down all nuclear bases in Britain.

Most of the British press has commented on the Labor program in terms ranging from "suicidal" to "unwise." Labor leaders are quick to point out that most of the press is anti-Labor—Wilson makes an attack on the press as a regular feature of his speeches—and this is largely true. However, even more sympathetic papers such as the Guardian and the Daily Mirror doubted that ideological issues such as nationalization really interested the voters.

Roy Jenkins, the leading member of the party's right wing, warned the conference that it was foolish to expect to carry out a radical program if it had the backing of only a third or so of the public.

Thumbs Down on Kissinger

By C. L. Sulzberger

PEKING—It is a fair guess that when Henry Kissinger returns to Peking three weeks hence, one thing he will attempt is another try at ending the Cambodian war, Indochina's most festering cancer. If so, he is unlikely to get any help from Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia's former king, erstwhile political chief of state, and now head of an émigré government situated here.

Sihanouk's refusal to cooperate on any basis for settlement other than scuttling the Lon Nol regime, now backed by both Washington and Moscow, seemingly blocks hope of peace. For, although the secretary of state is much esteemed by China's Premier Chou En-lai, Sihanouk is a far closer friend of the latter. Chou has shown tender hospitality, even building for him a heated swimming pool and badminton court in this austere city.

The Cambodian prince, a solidly built and blazingly energetic little man, received me in his large, well-guarded residence, formerly the French Embassy compound. He told me he would categorically refuse to see Kissinger. He said that in 1972 he had three times proposed such a meeting through Chou, and had each time been rebuffed.

No Longer Possible

Sihanouk insists that, having been cold-shouldered, it was no longer possible to meet the secretary. He adds: "My proposals were spurned three times. Why should I accept a meeting now? Several months ago I received a message from our revolutionary leaders (known as the Khmer Rouge or Red Cambodia) telling me our honor or dignity should not be engaged in such a project. Anyway, there is very little chance of reaching an understanding."

He explained that it would be an immense loss of face for him now to see Kissinger after his initiatives had been ignored. It would give the impression of readiness to compromise "whereas we have always insisted—and still do—on chasing the neo-colonial clique of Lon Nol from Phnom Penh." He describes his terms, in a nutshell, as an end to U.S. support for Lon Nol and his departure.

He would permit the "traitor" premier to flee with perhaps a dozen other leading "traitors" and their families in an American plane and would also proclaim a

An Avoidable Row On Family Arguments

By James Reston

NEW YORK—The controversy within the Nixon administration over Vice-President Agnew is getting sillier by the day, and the courts, which are supposed to impose reason on silliness, seem to be compounding the confusion.

Consider the facts: President Nixon is in charge of the executive branch of the government. His principal assistant, Vice-President Agnew, is informed by the President's own attorney general that Agnew is being investigated on charges of extortion, conspiracy, tax evasion, and other felonies, and these charges are now being presented to a federal grand jury in Baltimore.

All this is made public—the source of the information is still obscure—but the Vice-President announces that he is innocent, that he will not resign even if indicted, that he is the victim of a "malicious, immoral, and illegal" attack against him by the prosecution of his own administration, and he puts the finger on Henry Petersen, head of the criminal division at Justice, as the source of the leaks.

So what does the President do about this public row within his own official family? He doesn't settle it but confuses it. He supports the Vice-President's right to the presumption of innocence. He says it is "altogether right" for the Vice-President to stay on his job, even if indicted, but he adds that he has no "clear evidence" that Assistant Attorney General Petersen was responsible for the leaks or the "malicious, immoral, and illegal" anti-Agnew attack attributed by the Vice-President to Petersen.

Enter now the courts. Either the Vice-President's charges against Petersen were inaccurate and unfair or leaked by somebody else; or Petersen's denials, backed by Attorney General Richardson, were false. But in either event, this was a controversy within the administration which the President had the power to resolve—unless, of course, you assume that both the Vice-President and the Justice Department are now beyond his control, which may be true.

What's Next?

Not being resolved within the executive branch, however, the issue was left to the judiciary, and Federal District Judge Walter E. Hoffman has now ruled that Vice-President Agnew's attorneys, with the full power of subpoena, may now command testimony under oath about who within the Nixon administration is responsible for leaking information detrimental to their own colleague, Agnew.

This raises some staggering questions for an administration that is trying to get all these

Watergate and constitution questions behind them so they can concentrate on "public business." Are we therefore now going to move into the Nixon committee's interrogation of the Watergate and "dirty tricks" figures of the presidential election, to an interrogation by Agnew or his lawyer of his own colleagues in a Justice Department?

Is Petersen or even Attorney General Richardson to be put on the stand under oath to say that they didn't try to distract their own Vice-President? A what about members of the White House staff, some of whom have also been suspected of leaking the charges against Agnew?

There is also in this thicket suspicion the awkward question of the newspaper, magazine and television reporters who are being commanded under oath to disclose the sources of their information under threat of imprisonment for contempt of court.

A Better Way

There must be some better way to resolve the Vice-President's suspicions that he is being attacked by his own buddies. This is not a conflict between political enemies. The President says he accepts the Vice-President's proclamation of innocence to the charges of political corruption, and he has appealed to the nation to do the same. Meanwhile, he has stated that he never asked the Vice-President to resign, and has not even thought about any plan to replace him.

The latter seems a little under the circumstances, but family feud goes on, and it permeates the doubts about the integrity of the American political system which the President claims he is trying to remove. Already, the nation is involved in more than a dozen investigations, court cases, grand jury verdicts and interparty squabbles, all of them unavoidable, the evidence, so to speak, splashy new avoidable rows within the administration itself?

The problem for the moment seems to be that everybody is looking out for his own hide, a seems willing to leave the duty to a scapegoat rather than risk any chance of being a scapegoat himself. There are problems the President can relieve these days merely by firing a few people together in a room and talking sense, but present family argument will not seem to be one of them. So far there is no evidence he has even asked Agnew, Richardson and Petersen over to White House for a quiet talk together about their common dilemma.

general amnesty for everyone else. This is a shift from previous pledges to have his top opponents hanged.

Troops Enter Country

He assured me that all North Vietnamese combat troops were out of Cambodia although acknowledging they still regularly crossed his country into South Vietnam along the southern stretch of the Ho Chi Minh Trail. There were also North Vietnamese "liaison units," military and intelligence advisers in territory controlled by the Khmer Rouge.

He complains North Vietnam doesn't provide enough aid and every time Khmer Rouge troops besiege an important city, Hanoi deliberately chokes off its own aid and transiting Chinese supplies, making it impossible to capture objectives. The prince attributes this tactic to North Vietnam's fear of losing promised U.S. reconstruction aid, plus possible resumption of American bombing. "We've learned not to rely on Hanoi," he says. "They prefer to avoid a decisive victory and

follow the U.S. plan of letting Cambodians fight it out."

The prince became increasingly emotional as we sat side-by-side sipping beer and tea. Son-in-law, the young air force captain who bombed Lon Nol palace last March and then here, remained with us through our long conversation, which was in French.

Sihanouk could see nothing but protracted war. He saw no hope of settlement until Nixon's official term winds up in 1975. He unabashedly hopes Nixon will be succeeded by a Democrat who might change American policy, dumping Lon Nol and resuming diplomatic relations with him.

Very Fatigued

However, he says he would on as chief of state when independence is restored. He retires, turns the country over to the Khmer Rouge and spends the rest of his life in China. "I'm very fatigued, not so young," he says. "I don't want to be a year-old prince explained."

He is most skeptical these days of detecting the Viet Nam Russians for backing Lon Nol, distracting his North Vietnamese friends. He doesn't believe possible to neutralize South Asia because its countries have many contradictory interests. He says he is no Communist, but foresees full Cambodian "cooperation" with China if the Khmer Rouge wins.

Should the reliable prince sit to his present resolve, it will be exceedingly difficult for Secretary Kissinger to find a way of the Cambodian morass when he comes here Oct. 28.

BUSINESS

FINANCE

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Swedish Stake in United Brands

A privately held Swedish shipping company has purchased 6.7 percent of United Brands Co. of the United States. In a statement filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on Sept. 24, the Stockholm-based company, Rederi AB Salen, said it bought 735,500 shares of the big U.S. food conglomerate, which has heavy interests in the banana and meat-packing business. It had total 1972 sales of \$1.7 billion. The family-owned Swedish concern said in its SEC filing that no purchases were made in the 60-day period prior to the Sept. 18 statement date. On July 18, the price of United Brands stock on the New York Stock Exchange was \$2.125. At that price, the 6.7 percent stake would have been valued at about \$6 million. United Brands confirmed the report, saying it had done business with the Swedish concern for many years. In the SEC statement, Rederi said it bought the shares for investment purposes only with funds borrowed from a British bank.

Japanese, Boeing Venture

The Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry said today that Japanese aircraft manufacturers will set up a joint venture with Boeing Co. to develop and manufacture a commercial airplane. The joint firm will be established in or after 1975, probably in Seattle, on an equally-owned basis, the ministry says. Boeing and the Civil Transport Development Corp. of Japan last April signed a memorandum of joint development of a new jetliner. The ministry says the

two sides will form a joint project team next year to work on the full-scale development of the proposed plane.

Firestone Sales to Reach \$3 Billion

Net sales of Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. should climb to about \$3 billion in the year ending Oct. 31 from \$2.69 billion in the previous year. Executive vice-president Robert Beasley, speaking on the occasion of listing of Firestone common stock at the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, said estimates of U.S. analysts that Firestone's net income per share would reach about \$2.85 in the current year, up from \$2.38 in the previous fiscal year, could be considered correct.

Norway Studies Soviet Gas Terminal

A U.S. consortium which plans to transport natural gas from western Siberia to the East Coast of the United States has approached the Norwegian government concerning construction of a terminal in Arctic Norway near the Soviet border, Sverre Gjellum, director general of the Foreign Ministry, reports. The companies are Texas Eastern Transportation Corp., Teneo 144, and Brown & Root Inc., a unit of Halliburton Co. Mr. Gjellum said their enquiry about a Norwegian terminal is being considered. Oslo newspapers report that the companies are seeking to build a \$6.3-billion pipeline from gas fields at Uralsk in the Tumen area of the Soviet Union to a European terminal for transport to the United States. The planned 56-inch-diameter pipeline would be 1,800 miles long and should be operational by 1980.

Banker Urges Swiss to Ease Capital Curbs

BERNE, Oct. 5 (AP-DJ)—Switzerland is in danger of losing its role as an international finance center because capital import restrictions continue to hamper monetary transactions, Alfred E. Sarasin, president of the Association of Swiss Banks, said today. Speaking at the association's annual meeting, Mr. Sarasin called on the government and the national bank to consider the removal or easing of decrees which, among other things, forbid banks to buy Swiss securities for the accounts of foreigners or to pay interest on foreign Swiss franc holdings. The lifting of these restrictions could be possible as the floating of the franc is discouraging an excessive inflow of foreign funds, he said. Asked to comment, a national bank source said it might become possible again to let foreigners buy Swiss securities in several months. Swiss franc holdings, however, can be expected to remain without interest for a longer period of time, the source said. Mr. Sarasin said he agreed with the government's decision to let the franc float for the time being, but was disappointed in the way the authorities are trying to fight inflation. "Ten years of credit restrictions have shown that these measures alone aren't able to prevent inflation. Nonetheless, the government continues to rely almost exclusively on credit curbs," he said.

Pinay Loan Limited

PARIS, Oct. 5 (Reuters)—The French state bank being floated to replace the 3 1/2 percent rente Pinay 1952-58 will be limited to holders of the Pinay and bear a coupon of around 4.5 percent, Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said today.

Stein Expects Prices in U.S. To Continue Rising Sharply

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (Reuters)—Herbert Stein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, said today he expects to see a continuation of fairly rapid price increases over the next six months.

"We will still have fairly high rises in food prices," he said, adding that for the next few months at least food prices could also be expected to increase.

Yesterday, commenting on a Labor Department report of a 1.5 percent drop in wholesale prices in September, Mr. Stein said the decline was "a welcome sign that the worst of the big 1973 surge of inflation is behind us."

Mr. Stein suggested today that the inflation rate for the rest of the year would be an improvement over the sharp increase registered in the first half.

Pressed by reporters at a briefing for a specific forecast, Mr. Stein said that the administration's current "guess" for the rate of increase in food prices is in the general area of 10 percent.

He also conceded that the imposition of ceilings on meat prices in March was probably a mistake. "I would think that we would have been better off if we never had put ceiling prices on meat and had never tried to indirectly control the prices farmers receive," he said.

Mr. Stein said the reason for this was that the ceiling prices had an "adverse effect" on supply.

In answer to another question, Mr. Stein said he is opposed to the imposition of export controls on cotton. The administration's experience with controls on soybeans had been that they hurt U.S. political and economic relations with the rest of the world, he said.

Unemployment Goal The CEA chairman appeared to agree partially with a statement made recently by William Feltner, President Nixon's new appointee to the CEA, who said that the United States should establish an unemployment goal of 5 percent rather than 4 percent.

In a prepared statement commenting on the September unemployment figure, Mr. Stein said "this 4.8 percent figure now seems to be consistent with a condition in which employment opportunities are abundant."

Later, in answer to a question, Mr. Stein said that "I think that what our recent experiences are suggesting is that to get down (from 4.8 percent) very much further by pumping up the economy is not going to be easy."

One Dollar

LONDON (AP-DJ)—The late of closing interbank rates for the dollar here.

	Today	Prev.	Ch.
ster. (per \$)	2.4128	2.4122	-7.38
Belg. fr. (A)	30.835	30.81	-25.23
Belg. fr. (B)	30.820	30.81	-25.23
Deutsche mark	2.4185	2.4180	-5.51
Dane krona	5.6703	5.6700	-3.38
Scand.	2.35	2.35	0.00
Fr. fr. (A)	4.325	4.3250	+28.37
Fr. fr. (B)	4.2450	4.2450	+28.37
Quilder	2.70	2.70	0.00
Norw. pound	4.30	4.29	-0.01
Lira (A)	594	592	-2.00
Lira (B)	585.13	585	-0.13
Peseta	168.74	168.75	+0.01
Schilling	17.925	17.925	+0.00
Sw. crown	4.2125	4.2125	+16.78
Swiss franc	2.0215	2.0215	-77.32
Yen	298.05	298.05	+15.72

* Percentages change against the dollar from central rates, set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Money Market News Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

A. Pres. B. Commercial.

Fed Figures Show Easier Credit Policy

Acts to Inject Funds Into Banking System

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP-DJ)—The Federal Reserve System published figures yesterday that appeared to confirm it has moved to a softer credit stance.

According to the statistics, commercial banks averaged net borrowed reserves of only \$976 million, down sharply from the \$1.97 billion average the previous week. It was the easiest net borrowed position since the week ended Jan. 31, when the figure was \$856 million.

The easing came almost entirely from the Fed's actively intervening in the money markets to put funds into the banking system.

Member banks of the Federal Reserve are required to set aside reserves equal to a percentage of their customer deposits. Some banks may have to borrow to meet their requirements, while others may have reserves in excess of their needs. When total borrowings by some banks exceed surpluses of others, the difference is termed net borrowed reserves.

On average, the Fed injected more than \$1.4 billion into the banking network in the statement week through purchases of government securities. Such acquisitions add funds because sellers place proceeds into their commercial bank accounts. The injections were far in excess of those needed to offset technical operating factors that were draining reserves.

Many market participants said the statistics confirmed their belief that the Fed had eased its credit reins beginning late in September. "It's difficult to deny absolutely cold hard facts," stated one dealer in Treasury securities.

Whatever the case, the figures sent the markets into some late trading. The latest 13-week Treasury bill, for example, was quoted at 7.54 percent bid by some dealers late yesterday, down from 7.57 percent at the regular close. The companion 26-week issue declined to a bid of 7.55 percent from 7.61 percent.

Speculators said the Fed's apparent easier stance came about because of its success in slowing the growth of the nation's money supply, a key economic determinant represented by demand deposits and cash in the public hands.

In fact the growth came to a halt in the statistical quarter ended Sept. 26. In the four weeks ended on that date the stock averaged \$283.3 billion, about unchanged from 13 weeks earlier. In a single week ended Sept. 26th, the money supply dropped to a seasonally-adjusted average of \$261.8 billion from \$263.5 billion the previous week.

Economic Surge Reported in EEC, But Prices Boom

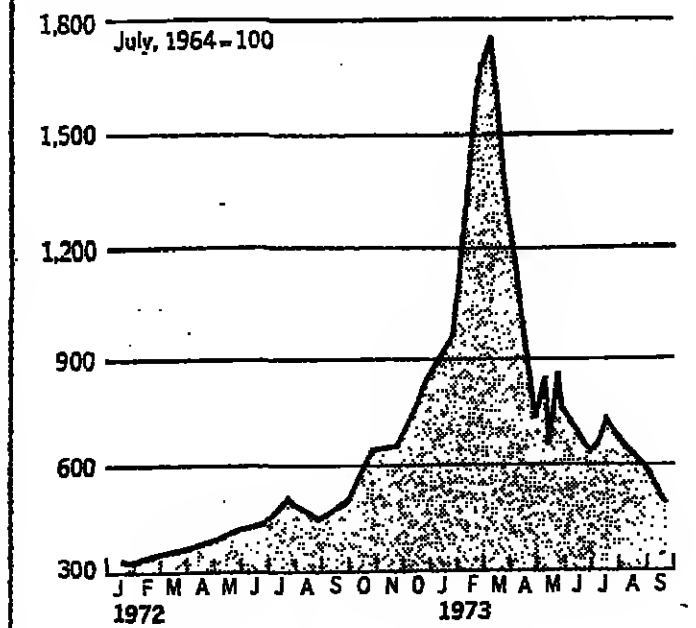
BRUSSELS, Oct. 5 (Reuters)—Economic activity is surging ahead throughout the Common Market, reaching boom proportion in some countries, according to an EEC commission report published today.

But the boom has been accompanied by rocketing prices, ranging from a 6.7 percent increase in Luxembourg to 11.7 percent jump in Ireland over the past year, the second quarterly report on the community's economic situation showed.

Everything indicated that the community's economic expansion will continue at a high rate for the remainder of the year, the commission stated. The rapid growth of the EEC's main trading partners means that a big development in exports can be expected.

Production and employment will increase in these conditions, the report added. The growth rate of the gross community product should be about 6 percent in real terms this year, compared with 4 percent last year and 3 percent in 1971.

The Rise and Fall of the Hong Kong Stock Market



Hong Kong Eyes Market Curb

HONG KONG, Oct. 5 (NYT)—The Hong Kong stock market, which has been described as the colony's answer to the gambling casinos in neighboring Macao, has soared and plunged this year—but plunged more than soared.

Now, too late to help the losers, the Legislative Council is considering legislation to impose restraints that have been lacking.

The market hit its peak on March 9 when the Hang Seng bank index of about 40 leading companies registered 1,775.79. It had risen by more than 800 points since the beginning of the year and by more than 1,300 points since the beginning of 1972.

In less than a month, the index dropped by some 700 points, wiping hundreds of millions of dollars off the market value of Hong Kong's leading companies. After a modest rally, the index sank further and has twice fallen below the 500 mark. Last week it closed at \$32.90.

Soaring share prices early this year sparked a colony-wide frenzy of speculation and office boys, salesgirls, bank clerks and factory workers left their jobs to play the market on a full-time basis. Many suffered badly when the market turned.

Big foreign investors made a killing before the market lost its upward drive. The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce estimated that up to \$1 billion was created off the top of the market by British investors alone.

Reports of malpractice were rife during the stock market frenzy and dozens of companies of questionable worth floated shares to take advantage of the bullish atmosphere.

The new legislation—a securities bill and protection of investors bill—is aimed at curbing shady deals of many descriptions.

The Euro is Worth... Oct. 5, 1973

The Euro, the currency cocktail of the nine EEC members, is made up of 22.3 percent deutsche marks, 22.3 percent French francs, 14.6 percent pounds sterling, 9.9 percent lire, 10.1 percent guilders, 9.3 percent scudini francs, 2.7 percent krona, 1 percent Luxembourg francs and 1 percent Irish pounds. As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Euro was today worth:

DM	3,1124	Belgian Fr.	47,4722
French	2,3777	Irish	7,5787
Lux	0,5327	Irish	0,5327
Live	84,1426	Lux. Fr.	47,4172
Guilders	1,2223	U.S. \$	1,2613

First National City Bank has named Robert D. Bailey, vice-president, as general manager of the bank's activities in Italy. He replaces Edward E. Dunn, who has been assigned to Citibank's investment management group in New York.

Joseph A. van Dierendonck is vice-president and general manager of Security Pacific National Bank's Brussels branch, which formally opened this week. The branch, the bank's third in the European Economic Community, replaces Security Pacific's Benelux representative office.

Markets Closed

Most major U.S. commodities exchanges will be closed Monday in observance of Columbus Day. All Canadian securities and commodities exchanges will also be closed Monday for Thanksgiving Day.

A Correction

A Financial News and Notes item in Friday's edition concerning a Japanese steel mill for China gave incorrect output figures for the plant. The correct figures are three million metric tons a year for the hot strip mill and one million tons for the cold strip mill.

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Stocks Soar To Best Level In 7 Months

Demand for Blue Chips Pushes Dow Up 15

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (NYT)—The stock market registered a sharp rise today with the Dow Jones industrial average closing at its highest level in almost seven months.

The widely-followed average rose 15.35 points and finished at 971.25, its highest since March 14, when it closed at 978.85.

Advances on the New York Stock Exchange outpaced declines, with 1,010 issues up and 510 stocks down. A total of 66 issues made new 1973 highs while only one stock posted a new low.

Also attributed the strong performance primarily to indications that the Federal Reserve Board is easing its tight-money policy and that the inflationary trend is beginning to ease.

Another factor behind the upswing was the government report that wholesale prices dropped sharply last month.

Also lending support to the advance was the statement by Herbert Stein, the chief presidential economic adviser, who said that "we have passed the worst of the economic fever of 1973."

The market's upswing was spearheaded by blue chip and glamour issues. The standout performer among the blue chips was Du Pont, which soared 9 5/8 to 168.

Late yesterday the company reported it expected third-quarter earnings to be 50 percent higher than the year-earlier level, which is better than some recently upward-revised analysts' estimates.

Turnover on the exchange dipped to 19.8 million shares from 19.7 million shares yesterday.

Chrysler fell 2 1/8 to 25 7/8. After the market closed yesterday, the auto maker said that third-quarter operations for 1973 could result in a net loss of up to \$25 million, or 50 cents a share.

Zayre dropped 1 5/8 to 12. It reported lower September sales, and said yesterday "it is probable" earnings for the third quarter will be below the 75 cents a share earned in the same period a year earlier.

Ford Motor rose 1 3/8 to 61 1/4, while low priced Menasco Manufacturing gained 1 5/8 to 10 1/4. Menasco disclosed in its annual report that it granted Ford worldwide rights to manufacture its shock isolator for use on automotive bumper systems.

Prices advanced in moderately active trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 0.32 to 106.46.

Company Reports

	1973	1972
Southland		
Revenue (millions)	1,028.0	914.4
Profits (millions)	17.60	15.20
Per Share	1.10	1.00

	1973	1972
Fepsco		
Revenue (millions)	425.5	352.2
Profits (millions)	24.1	21.6
Per Share	1.03	0.92

	1973	1972
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	1,155.1	945.0
Profits (millions)	56.4	50.6
Per Share	2.39	2.16

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Shultz Warns Reform Must Be 'Salable'

To Avoid Rejection by Public, Politicians

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (UPI)—U.S. Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz warned today that any reform of the world monetary system must be "politically salable" if it is to be accepted by the public and politicians.

Mr. Shultz, underlining this point while outlining the Nixon administration's views on reform to a meeting of the German Society for Foreign Policy.

He said that "to ensure that any monetary agreement is politically acceptable, it will be necessary to make it politically and politically workable."

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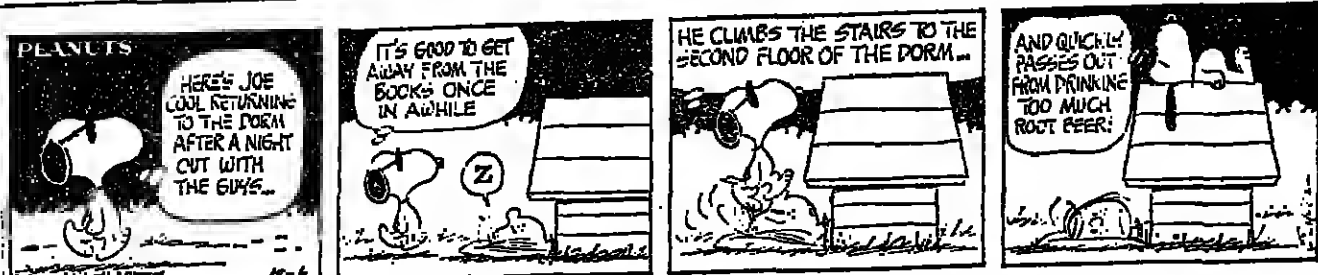
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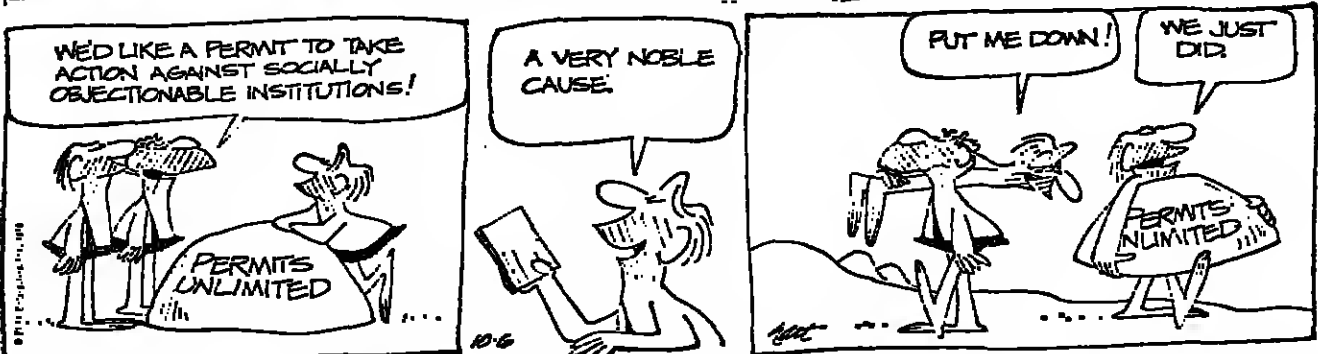
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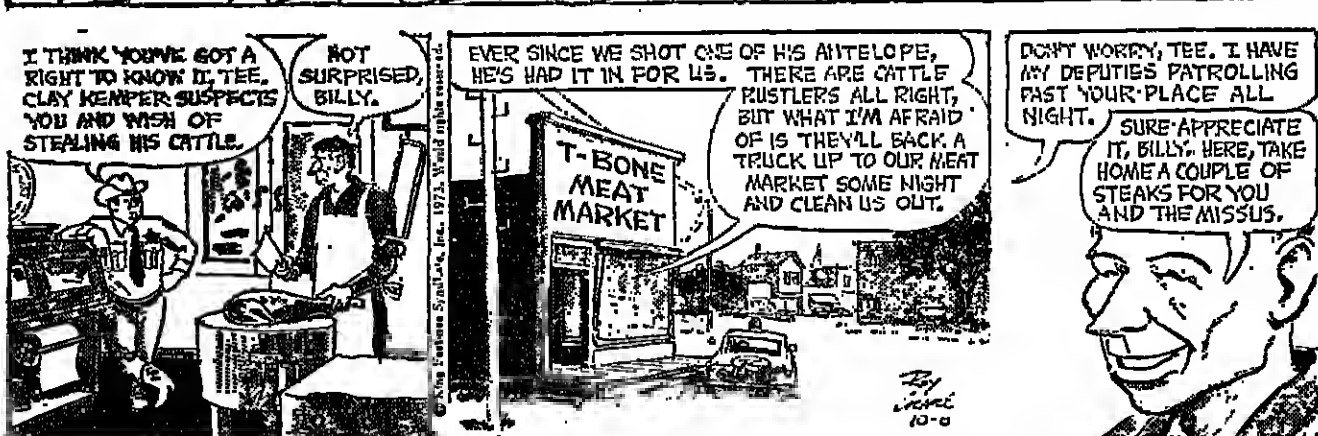
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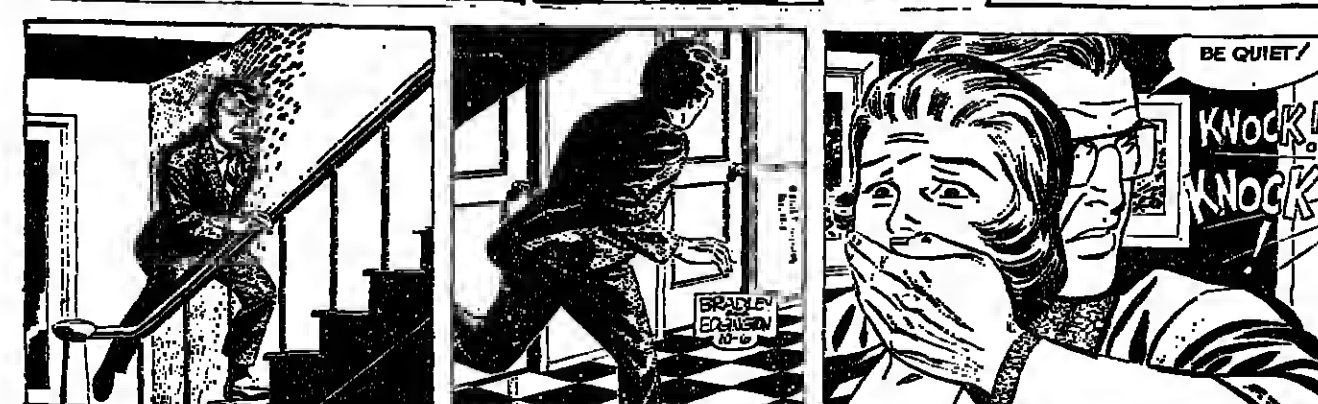
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REX MORGAN M.D.



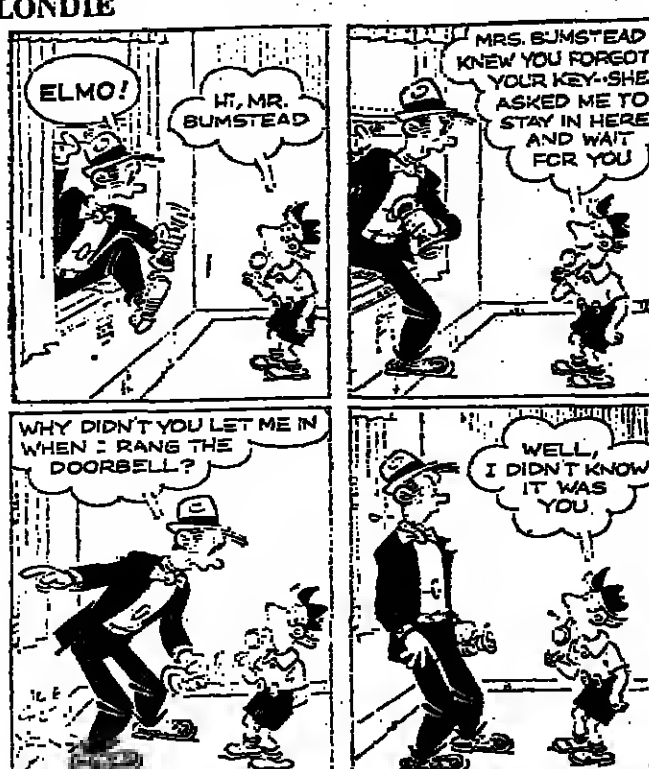
POGO



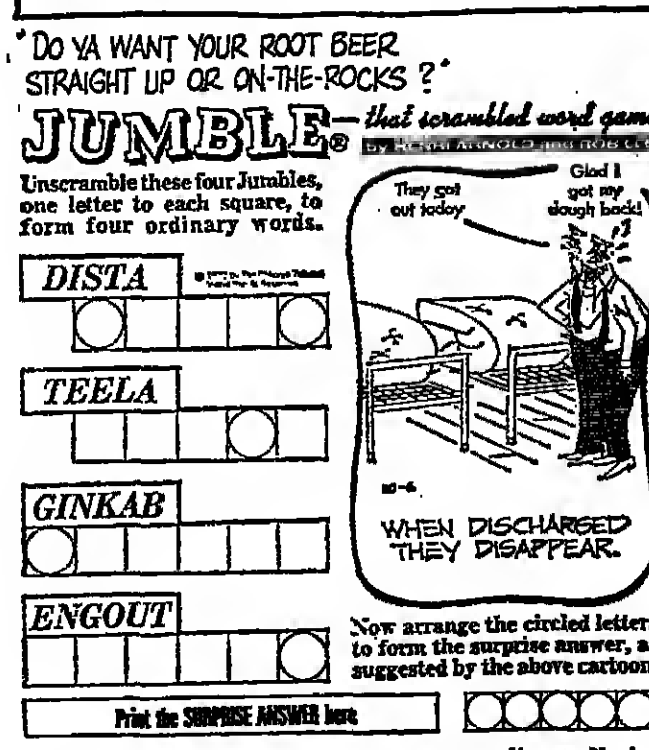
RIP KIRBY



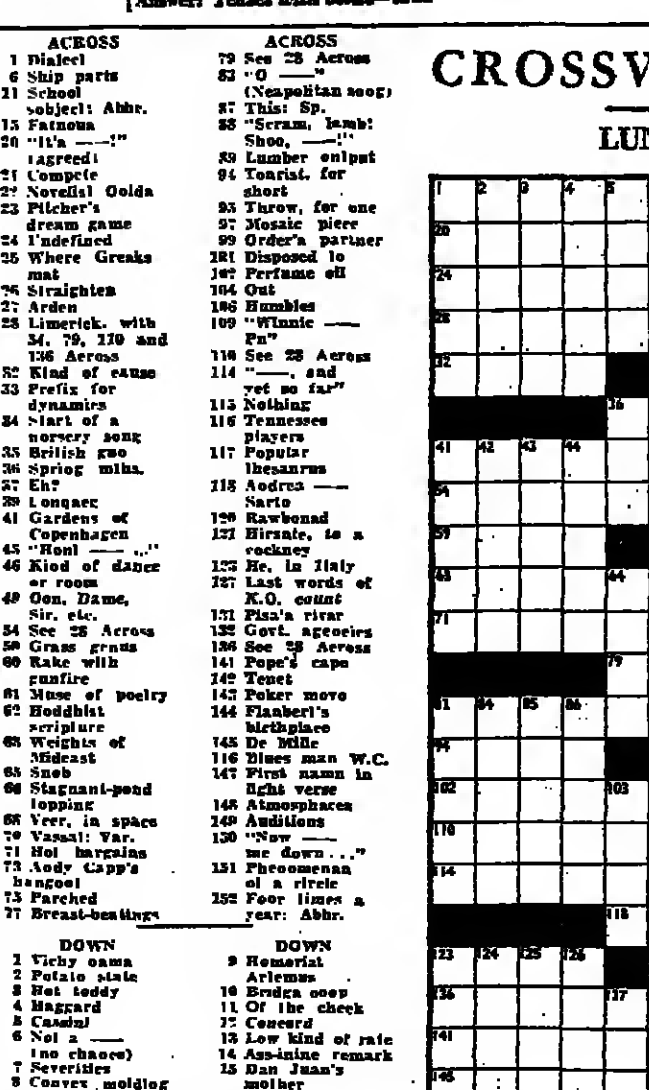
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DENNIS THE MENACE



Yesterday's Jumbles: ABATE FLOOD SAFARI POWDER
Answer: TONES with bones—BONE



BOOKS

FROM THE DIARY OF A SNAIL

By Günter Grass. Translated by Ralph Manheim. A Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Book. 310 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Mark Jay Mirsky

IN this century of analysis, when the obsessions of interior fantasy become the objects of medical, scientific and literary research, is it any wonder that those old practitioners of dream diaries, storytellers, should turn to autobiography and begin to debate fiction and fact? The publication within the last few years of two stunning books in Germany, diaries of Günter Grass and Max Frisch (the latter to be issued in English this February), which defy conventional boundaries between the novel and personal narrative, convince me that we are witnessing the creation of a new genre, a literature inhabited by creatures with the mouth of human confession and the loins of beasts, fabulous wing or haunch. Of course, it has its antecedents: Kafka's diary, Dostoevsky's, but these were not conscious attempts to set autobiography and fantasy before the reader in deliberate collage. Certainly among the poets we have seen this introspective charting.

Whatever its predecessors, Günter Grass's "From the Diary of a Snail" is an astounding new book. In the next breath, I must say that this work of fiction and biography does not entirely work, but the attempt is masterful and through long passages it sounds the humanistic clarion of the melancholy angels, Camus, Orwell. The form is bold as if in one structure, the diary, to house the three mansions of these predecessors, story, autobiography, political essay. At once Grass sets going the diary of his campaigning for Willy Brandt and the Social Democratic party in the election year of 1969; the story of Hermann Ott, a teacher at the Crown Prince Wilhelm High School who refuses in 1933 to go along with the Nazi hysteria of his fellow Germans in Danzig and is driven at length into hiding for befriending the Jews in the city; third and perhaps most subtle, the thread of the diary which is an essay on melancholy and human values delivered in the form of a lecture on the engraving "Melencolia I" done by the Nuremberg master Albrecht Dürer in 1514. For although Grass in the course of jumping from campaign and family diary to the tribulations of his character Ott mentions the forthcoming lecture he must present at the behest of the municipal authorities of Nuremberg for the Dürer year 1971, only at the end of the diary when he formally begins it, appending the speech as last chapter, do we realize how the whole book has served as its introduction.

Unfortunately, the story and the campaign journal do not wind as skillfully into each other as they both do into the shell of the essay on melancholy. Most

Mark Jay Mirsky is the author of "Fiction, a newspaper of fiction."

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

LUNCHEON LIMERICK—By Frances Hansen

